MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1982

Syria

Security Situation -- Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad told correspondents at a Damascus press conference that Hamah is still closed and that a search campaign has been continuing since 9 February, Monte Carlo radio reported. He said newsmen will be able to visit Hamah when the campaign is over and when "we have liquidated the last criminal." Reiterating official claims that the situation is "calm and solid," he denied reports that the Ar-Rastan bridge had been blown up and that some military units had mutinied and joined the rebels.

However, an opposition source in Bonn, cited by AFP, claimed that over 3,000 troops have defected to the "Islamic revolutionaries" and fired on government troops. The source spoke of clashes among armed forces units in Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia. According to another AFP report, citing opposition sources in Bonn, Islamic revolutionaries captured the Aleppo radio station on 11 February. Aleppo radio was generally unheard or unmonitorable during the day, although it was briefly heard broadcasting an afternoon newscast in parallel with Damascus radio. The radio was again heard broadcasting in parallel with Damascus radio on 12 February, as scheduled.

Protest to U.S. -- Monte Carlo radio reported that the Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. ambassador in Damascus to protest what Syria describes as "false claims" disseminated by the U.S. State Department regarding the situation in Hamah. A Damascus radio commentary accused the U.S. administration of resorting to "psychological warfare and instigation against Syria and to spreading lies" about the country's internal situation to cover up the United States' recent "miserable defeat" in the UN General Assembly. The radio said it is natural for the United States to mount a "feverish and venomous campaign" against Syria because of the UN vote and because Washington knows that the solid situation in Syria is the rock on which successive U.S. and Zionist plots are being wrecked. The radio also described U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to a northern Jordanian military base as part of the U.S. campaign against Syria.

Egypt

Domestic Affairs -- The Judicial Administrative Court suspended late President Anwar as-Sadat's decrees revoking the licenses of some newspapers and magazines, including AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI, AD-DA'WAH and ASH-SHA'B, MENA reported. The court also suspended the decrees transferring a number of university professors and journalists from their posts. However, it upheld As-Sadat's decree dissolving a number of religious associations.

MENA carried a statement by the public prosecutor's office announcing that on 8 February state security police arrested 35 persons constituting an illegal party organization called "the Egyptian Communist Party -- 8 January."

Foreign Affairs -- An AL-AHRAM editorial, reported by Cairo radio, said that Israel's recent contacts with the United States to ascertain the U.S. administration's stand toward an Israeli offensive in southern Lebanon are "strange and arouse suspicion."

Foreign Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz is reported by Cairo radio to have underscored that Egypt's relations with Israel cannot affect its "fateful and eternal" relations with the Arab states.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel is seeking clarification of a senior U.S. official's reported statement that the United States has adopted a tougher line toward Israel. Noting that Israeli officials are treating with extreme caution the U.S. official's remarks, which were made by a member of secretary of Defense Weinberger's party, the radio spoke of Israeli concern over Weinberger's statement that he would discuss the sale of U.S. Hawk anti-

aircraft missiles with Jordan's King Husayn and would also be ready to consider supplying F-16 aircraft to the Jordanians. YEDI'OT AHARONOT likewise said the U.S. statements, all of which the paper attributed to Weinberger, have aroused concern and astonishment in Jerusalem. It opined that Weinberger's remarks were aimed at pleasing the Saudis in the wake of the "disappointments" he encountered in his visit to Riyadh.

Iran

Khomeyni Message -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in revolution anniversary message to the nation, read to an Azadi Square rally by his son Ahmad and broadcast by Tehran radio, called on the judicial authorities to review the files of all prisoners and swiftly prepare a list of those who could be given amnesty. Khomeyni said officials should avoid being uncompromising in preparing this list, which should be forwarded to him. He indicated that the amnesty should apply to those whose offenses are "less than the offenses of the insurgent, blasphemous and disruptive minigroups."

Khomeyni also urged the seminaries to expand their training programs for judges and missionaries. Calling for an end to the admission of "deviant elements" into seminaries and for the weeding out of corruption in them, he said the task of applying order and discipline should start in the Qom seminary, where serious and fundamental changes must be made. Asserting that Iran needs to strengthen and expand its propaganda abroad, Khomeyni said the radio network should be expanded to deliver "the voice of the oppressed people" to the world. At the moment Iran lacks proper propaganda, he noted, and Iranian embassies have not done anything positive.

Khamene'i Speech -- In an address on the occasion of the revolution's third anniversary carried by Tehran radio, Khamene'i said that right after the revolution, the Provisional Government thought it would be possible to establish friendly relations with the United States, but "others, including us," believed that such relations were impossible. During the occupation of the U.S. Embassy by Muslim students this "revolutionary and popular" line overcame the government's line toward the United States, and since then U.S. plots and conspiracies have further alienated the Iranian people from the United States. According to Khamene'i, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was for some time controlled by persons who were not very revolutionary or very religious, but since the appointment of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi the ministry has been rid of confusion. The president added that Iran now announces officially that it supports all liberation movements, yet this support does not constitute interference in the affairs of other countries. Iran's experience and political strength is at the disposal of movements of the oppressed, especially Islamic movements, and in the case of the PLO, Iran is prepared to assist militarily and financially. After classifying other countries into indifferent parties, friends, close friends and enemies, Khamene'i concluded that Iran tries to convert the indifferent and the friends into close friends, but uses all its strength to fight enemies, who are headed by the United States.

Velayati Interview -- Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran wishes to have friendly relations with the Persian Gulf states and could live with them in peace if they did not adopt a hostile view toward Iran. He also said Iran overlooks Kuwaiti assistance to Iraq because it knows that such aid takes place under Iraqi pressure. Velayati stressed that Iran will cut off Iraq's hand if the latter tries to attack Kuwait's borders or Bubiyan Island, and he urged all Muslim states to unite in fighting arrogance and Zionism.

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FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT

JN111932 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1759 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Statement issued on 11 February 1982 by Fatah Revolutionary Council]

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council held its 4th ordinary session on Wednesday, 10 February 1982. The council discussed the current political situation which is characterized by the intensive U.S.-Zionist moves inside and outside the occupied territories, particularly in Lebanon where the United States is making intensive efforts to put the Haig project into effect. At the same time, Zionist military concentrations are increasing in northern Palestine and the Zionist leaders are increasing the number of statements in which they threaten all-out aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The council considered Arab moves to tackle the southern Lebanese situation through the Strategic Action Committee formed by the Arab League and various other moves on the international level. In view of the importance of these moves and their direct bearing on the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and Lebanese National forces and the Arab nation's central cause, the Palestinian cause, the revolutionary council called for confronting the challenges resulting from the U.S.-Zionist moves inside and outside the occupied territories on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

First, the revolutionary council rated highly the great mass resistance shown by our masses inside the occupied territories. Our masses are firmly confronting all Zionist and agent attempts to shake its national unity in order to make the conspiratorial Zionist plans, including the autonomy plan, succeed. The council also praised the courageous popular support for the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and the leader of their national struggle. The council called for diligent work through the PLO, to bolster the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland and promote their national struggle on a firm and strong basis of comprehensive national unity of our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied homeland and of complete commitment to the PLO political programs. The Fatah Revolutionary Council stressed the importance of deepening and strengthening national unity among the various factions in the Palestinian revolution within the framework of the PLO because unity within this framework is the main guarantee for the revolution's steadfastness and for the promotion of its determination and its ability to take creative initiatives on all levels of national struggle.

Second, the revolutionary council stressed that the Lebanese arena, through the great solidarity of struggle of the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples, is the main bastion of Arab steadfastness in the face of U.S. and Zionist attempts to subjugate the entire Arab nation, confiscate its national and pan-Arab rights and impose surrender on it. The revolutionary council, therefore, reiterated the importance of deepening and strengthening the strategic revolutionary cohesion among the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Lebanese nationalist forces to face imperialist, Zionist and agent plots and threats to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The revolutionary council called for strengthening the relations among all the nationalist groups in Lebanon and for supporting the higher coordination committee as a main (?body) through which joint relations and efforts might be organized and promoted to face the hostile forces and their continued plots against the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Third, the revolutionary council stressed the importance of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in facing the Camp David plot and called for promoting this front's role of struggle, which must include all the front's partners.

The council called for further joint dialogue, interaction and coordination among the Arab forces of steadfastness and confrontation, headed by fraternal Syria, in order to define a united stand to face the imperialist-Zionist moves. The council stressed that these moves, which are hostile to our Arab nation and are carried out by the United States, threaten the present and future of the entire Arab nation. The council, therefore, called for Palestinian-Arab meetings to work for the restoration of Arab solidarity on the basis of comprehensive pan-Arab confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist scheme and its threats to the Arab nation and its central Palestinian cause. The council called for pooling Arab military, economic, popular and oil resources in the service of the fateful Arab battle with the imperialist and Zionist enemies. The council called for an end to all side battles, particularly the war between Iraq and Iran, which waste efforts that might be effectively used to restore the strategic balance in confronting the imperialist-Zionist enemy.

Fourth, the revolutionary council voiced great appreciation for the prominent political successes of the PLO on the international level. These successes were manifested by the rise in the PLO's level of representation and diplomatic relations with a number of world states. In this respect, the council praised the stands taken by friendly states in supporting our cause and the struggle of our Palestinian people, including the socialist states, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, the Islamic states and the nonaligned states.

It is a revolution until victory.

KHALAF: MUBARAK MORE DANGEROUS THAN AS-SADAT

JN111841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] yesterday warned that President Husni Mubarak of Egypt could be more dangerous than his treasonous predecessor. Abu Iyad was speaking at a rally to mark 40 days since the death of the progressive Egyptian writer Fathi Khalil. Abu Iyad went on to outline the dangers inherent in the current situation and the imminent blow to be directed against south Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement as a whole. Abu Iyad said in his speech: The conspiracy is all the more extensive because of Egypt's absence. Although as-Sadat is gone, his regime remains.

Husni Mubarak this week arrested several members of the National Progressive Grouping Party [NPUG] for carrying on the struggle against Zionism at a book exhibition. The same thing happened last year, but we feel that a new tendency is emerging which could make Mubarak even more dangerous than his predecessor if we are not careful.

Abu Iyad said: The new president is treating domestic issues with a velvet glove. The masses were fed up and Mubarak did free some detainees and he spoke few words in favor of the Arabs. Now talk goes on under the slogan that he is not responsible for Camp David. This is incorrect. He is responsible, responsible because he was vice president.

Abu Iyad recalled that Isma'il Fahmi and Muhammad Riyad had resigned from their posts as successive foreign ministers because they rejected as-Sadat's historic initiative. Abu Iyad continued: Now they are trying to say that Egypt is Mubarak, but Egypt is the sum total of the Egyptian people. Mubarak says that Egypt is open to the Arabs before and after April, as if April will truly liberate Sinai and Jerusalem and all the occupied Arab territories.

Abu Iyad said that NPUG members arrested this week were the real representatives of Egypt of the revolution, more than any ruler who grasps power by chance or by way of a coup. While warning what the Mubarak regime may have in store, Abu Iyad nevertheless stressed that he was not against giving it a period of grace.

PNC HEAD DENOUNCES PALESTINIAN MAYORS' REMARKS

PM091501 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 11

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] Damascus -- Chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC] Khalid al-Fahum said that both Gaza Mayor Rashad as-Shawwa and Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj have made the same mistake that As-Sadat committed for which he paid with his life.

He said: Both have forgotten that our people in the occupied territory are still standing firm despite all types of pressure and the terror to which they are subjected and are resisting the enemy armor and weapons. They have also forgotten the steadfast and heroic stand of the Syrian Arab region and its leader, struggler and brother Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Fahum made this statement to AL-BA'TH in reply to questions about the defeatist attitudes of Ash-Shawwa and Frayj.

Al-Fahum said: First we must note that the statements of Frayj and Ash-Shawwa care following Frayj's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig during his recent visit to the occupied territories. I would like to point out three things:

First, the statements of the two men are fundamentally contrary to the Palestinian national charter and the resolutions of the PNC, which is the highest authority in the PLO and includes members from all factions of the Palestinian people, resistance factions, popular organizations and the refugee camps.

Therefore any departure from the PNC resolution is considered a deviation from the path of struggle which our people with all their sectors and groupings, both inside the occupied territories and in dispersion, have adopted and accepted.

The statements by the two men that the PLO is not the sole representative of the Palestinian people contradict their previous statements and are contrary to the will of our people. In fact they only serve the enemy camp, which consists of Israel, the United States and the Camp David line. These forces have sought and are still seeking to weaken the PLO and to create petty agents for themselves similar to As-Sadat so Israel can swallow up the whole area and use it as a base hostile to the aspirations and hopes of our people, as well as to the Soviet Union, which has stood and firmly stands on our side in confronting the imperialist-Zionist camp.

Second, the statements by the two men called for PLO recognition of Israel but in fact ignore or turn a blind eye to the real nature of Israel, whose ambitions and aggressiveness they know best. A quick glance at Isrel's record, at least during the past year, should make us realize and see the facts of the Zionist-imperialist danger.

Israel still affirms that it will not recognize the PLO even if the PLO recognizes it. So how dare the two men call on our people to recognize this aggressive and expansionist "state."

Third, the statements by the two men came in the wake of the intensification of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab homeland. They were encouraged not only by Zionist tempting and terrorization but also by the disruption of the Arab ranks. But they have forgotten that the Palestinian Arab people are still raising and will continue to raise their guns high in the face of occupation and aggression.

They have also forgotten that the Palestinian revolution and the Syrian Arab region are not alone but have with them all the masses of our Arab nation, the nonaligned countries, the Islamic countries and the socialist states. They have also forgotten that the peoples' will is stronger, and so they have committed the same sin which As-Sadat committed.

PFLP-GC SECRETARY ATTACKS HASSAN, HUSAYN, FAHD

PM091711 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 2 Feb 82 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Jibril Attacks King Hassan, King Husayn and Fahd at Celebration in Damascus"]

[Text] A celebration was held in the "17 September Camp" in Damascus as part of the festivities marking the 17th founding anniversary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC]. Ahmad Jibril, the front's general secretary, spoke at the ceremony on the current situation.

Among those attending were: Gen Naji Jamil, official in charge of Palestinian fedayeen action in the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party [recently rumored to have been executed]; Talal Naji, assistant general secretary of the PFLP-GC; Fadl Shruru, member of the front's Politburo; 'Isam al-Qadi, general secretary of the As-Sa'iqah organization; and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Jibril said in his speech, among other things: "Only strength can counter strength. The battle is a battle of destiny between the Arab nation and its enemies. It is not only the battle to liberate Palestine but also that to eradicate the cancerous Zionist danger. And this can be achieved only by waging a conflict with imperialism and Zionism, both over Zionism and the covert Zionism represented by the regimes in the imperialist orbit. The battle is one and the enemy is one. Victory against Arab reaction in North Africa is a gain for Palestine and the liberation of the Arabic peninsula from the U.S. lackeys is a contribution to the battle of Palestine. They tried to dress the Fes conference in false Arab garb but the will to stand fast proved stronger. And so (Amir) Fahd failed, and so did (King) Hassan, the godfather of Camp David and the sponsor of the first meetings between the enemy and the treasonous Egyptian regime."

Jibril believes that "the day when (King) Husayn, (Prince) Fahd, (King) Hassan and all the conspirators will fall is not distant."

He praised Syria and Libya, affirming that "the Libyan volunteers have taken their positions alongside their fighting brothers in the Palestinian revolution."

OPEC PRESIDENT SEES PRICE, PRODUCTION REVIEW

GF061307 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] London -- A special OPEC meeting may be called to review price and production levels in a falling market.

Disclosing this, the OPEC president, Dr Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, indicated that the organisation might be forced to make adjustments in the prices and output to meet the situation. He was, however, firm that the organisation's 34-dollar price for the benchmark Saudi light crude oil would remain unchanged.

Dr al-'Utaybah said: "I think the oil market will continue to slow down for the rest of the year under present circumstances -- and we have to accommodate ourselves to the new situation."

Dr al-'Utaybah, who is also the UAE oil minister, said: "We in OPEC are keeping a close eye (on developments) and I, as president, am trying to continue contacts with my colleagues. There is a possiblity that we may get together before our summer meeting."

He admitted that the oil exporters did not expect the market to drop as it did in the recent months.

Dr al-'Utaybah's reasons for the present situation are:

-- The drawdown of stock did not proceed at a level the exporters had expected when they met in December.

-- Lot of oil is being thrown into the market which is not required -- not necessarily from OPEC countries. All non-OPEC oil producers have raised their output. He mentioned increased oil flow from Alaska, the North Sea and Mexico. "If you look at the figures, they have all increased production," he pointed out.

-- Conservation measures continue to reduce demand in major consuming countries.

-- Substitution of other energy sources for oil, particularly coal and also nuclear power, is continuing.

-- And, finally, consumers are switching from expensive to cheaper oil products. In this connection, he implied that refiners' programme to upgrade their facilities to get more light-end products, like gasoline and naphtha, from every barrel of oil is reducing demand.

"All this is adding pressure to the dull market," he added.

He also noted that refiners were dumping products on unreceptive spot markets, forcing prices to go down and putting pressure on OPEC's price structure.

BAHRAIN

HEIR APPARENT COMMENTS ON DEFENSE, SECURITY

GF060440 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 6 Feb 82 p 3

["Text" of interview granted by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander of the Bahrain Defense Force, to AL-ADWA' Editor in Chief Muhammad Qasim ash-Shirawi -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The six member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] are moving toward some kind of military coordination. Your Highness' participation in the GCC defense ministers conference in Riyadh recently must have given you an impression of this new move. How optimistic are you about this move?

Answer: This move, as you said, was not new to us. Ever since independence we have been advocating cooperation and coordination among Gulf countries so that these countries benefit and become stronger. As for the second part of your question, I am very optimistic and confident that we all mean what we say. As I said in a previous press interview, we want action before words.

Question: Do you believe that military cooperation among GCC countries will in practice give them the ability to implement the principle that Gulf security is the responsibility of Gulf countries and citizens?

Answer: With God's help we are all confident that Gulf security is the responsibility of its citizens if they unite their efforts and utilize all their capabilities to safeguard this security and to confront any foreign power that seeks to disturb the region's calm and security. How often, by God's will, has a small force vanquished a big one [Koranic verse] if it was sincere in its actions and purified its intentions in order to reach the aspired goals? There are innumerable examples.

Question: In arming the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF] do you rely on a certain source or do you use varied sources?

Answer: As long as we purchase arms we have free will in choosing the source according to the specifications and prices that suit us. I don't believe that purchasing arms from a single source would suit us in the long run. We would not want to be monopolized or blackmailed by any particular side that controls the source of these arms. The military industrialization that was discussed during the recent meeting will, in the long run, provide at least a small portion of the region's arms requirement. However, this will take much effort on various fronts.

Question: The air force is the striking force or the artery of the army's various units, providing a protective umbrella for them. What is the extent of the BDF command's interest in this arm?

Answer: There is no doubt that the air force receives much of our concern. However, there are priorities. Since the establishment of the BDF we have planned to rely on the human factor until the appropriate level of training is reached. Thus we began to establish the various arms, including the air force. But since the area of the country does not provide the necessary depth for such an arm, we depended on the kind of weapon that fulfills the requirements of our air defense in light of our circumstances and needs. However, we and our brothers in the GCC have reached full understanding on the coordination of air defense to protect the region.

This also applies to the other military fields. It is noteworthy that the distances between our states are so short that aerial coverage does exist. This coverage is ready for any emergency. We are in a stage of continuing development in order to attain an honorable level of defending our dear islands.

Question: Bahrain's economy depends on services and the sources of its national income are limited. Will you in the future, and within the process of Gulf coordination, face difficulties in providing the needs of the BDF for various types of equipment?

Answer: There are, no doubt, priorities to suit the requirements of each stage. The current situation requires that we utilize most of our resources and efforts for security and defense because the threats encompassing the region require us all to be alert and ready. This will not be possible unless we reinforce our forces and give them priority in order to be able to preserve security, stability and prosperity in our country and for our brothers. Wealth has never been an obstacle and never will be an obstacle if we are determined to make our forces comparable to modern forces equipped with the most modern weapons.

Question: Don't you believe that, if a joint fund for the six GCC member states were established and if each state would contribute according to its abilities in order to finance the Gulf forces and equip them with the advanced weapons, that coordination would be better and more effective?

Answer: I don't believe that any of our states will hesitate to offer what it can once a need to preserve stability and security of the region arises. In my opinion everything is minor except reluctance or hesitation to finance the Gulf forces and provide them with all the advanced weapons. Our Gulf states are a single body. Should any one of its limbs become ill, the rest of the body will provide a remedy. As far as the formation of the joint fund is concerned, this is a formality and is being discussed by the proper channels.

Question: The solidarity of the internal front is the first guarantee of stability and security for everyone. What, in your opinion, are the means to strengthen this front?

Answer: We are certain that the children of our homeland harbor loyalty and love for their land, homeland, amir and all their achievements. If there are some elements who were deceived by malicious persons, no society or land is free from deviants. Those who deviate, deviate into the fire and acquire the anger of God and thus become the losers.

The way to strengthen the internal front, is through the awareness of our children and brothers in the homeland. They must not be deceived by the malicious ones and must not become fuel for the interests of this clique which does not want love, good and prosperity to prevail in our country. I ask every citizen to be vigilant and aware of the interests of his homeland, society and family so that the corrupters will not find a gap through which to spread their poison and malice.

Question: Do you envisage the discovered sinister conspiracy to have any demensions or consequences that require political measures in addition to the security measures which were firmly taken?

Answer: I believe that today we cannot separate security from politics. Politics has become part of everything. It is incumbent on us to investigate the political motives and reasons that led to such actions. The plot has proved to be connected to sides discovered by security men. The appropriate measures were taken. In other words, this matter was plotted abroad.

Question: Does the bilateral security agreement signed between the big sister Saudi Arabia and Bahrain cover all the requirements of cooperation and defense coordination between the two fraternal countries, particularly since they will be linked geographically once the great causeway is constructed?

Answer: Cooperation between our states in the Gulf and with our sister Saudi Arabia is established and tangible in all fields. These agreements are nothing but a confirmation of the full cooperation and continuous coordination that link our countries.

Question: The Iraqi-Iranian war is still going on and it is directly or indirectly threatening Gulf security and interests. The possiblity of superpower intervention is valid. What, in your opinion, is the ideal method to stop this serious conflict? Can the GCC play a role in ending this conflict?

Answer: Since the start of the war we have not stopped calling for peace to prevail in the region and for things to return to normal. Fraternal Iraq has spared no effort to stop the fighting. Committees and mediations were formed by the Arab and Islamic states in order to resolve the dispute, prevent bloodshed and prevent the exhaustion of resources. However, all these attempts could not find an attentive ear on behalf of Iranian officials. There is no doubt that the GCC does all it can to limit the fighting and stop the bloodshed. We call on God to bring good and success to our Muslim nation and unite its ranks.

Question: In your opinion, isn't there a means to reconcile the Arab states following the suspension of the Fes conference?

Answer: Every delay bears good. Let us wait and see what the next conference will decide in light of the current consultations and efforts. We hope it will be successful.

Question: It seems that the United States is determined to implement the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel despite strong opposition exhibited by all moderate and nonmoderate Arabs. What is your opinion regarding this determination?

Answer: Let us wait and see what measures will be disclosed. It is our goal that the Arab states, united, should reach a unified resolution in order to achieve the aspired solidarity, which is the real power that is capable of securing the demand of Arab unanimity.

Question: The U.S. administration's absolute alignment with the Israeli enemy is so blatant that it indicates U.S. involvement in Israel's definance of international pacts. How can we make this administration adopt a less vigorous stand regarding this barefaced support?

Answer: This, once more, takes us back to the solution to all problems: solidarity of the Arab states and adoption of unified stands in all fields in order not to become prey for any of the superpowers and in order to be considered when international decisions are made on all levels.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

GF111225 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Manama, 11 Feb (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama for Tunis this morning to lead Bahrain's delegation at the emergency session of the Arab League Council, which will be held tomorrow, Friday, at the foreign ministerial level. This session is being held at Syria's request to discuss Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

The Bahraini delegation includes Ibrahim al-Mahrus, director of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department; Dr Salman as-Saffar, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; and 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman Kamal, adviser at the Bahraini Foreign Ministry.

OMAN

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT PRAISED

LD101716 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] His Majesty Sultan Qabus yesterday received at his majesty's office in the Al-Alam Palace His Excellency Caspar Weinberger, American secretary of defense.

The visit of the guest secretary is a manifestation of the firm relations between the sultanate and the United States, relations which the sultanate has always wished to be an investment in the national interest and a bridge across which we may transcend inertia and inaction. The American secretary's discussions therefore acquire great importance in giving an impetus to the cooperation between the two countries and allowing our guest to acquaint himself with the capability of the Omani Armed Forces, the efficiency of the Omani soldier and his comprehension of the latest weapons and advanced equipment.

The sultanate, as it endeavors to establish a strong army and defend the territory and sanctity of the homeland and the region, exerts every conceivable effort to achieve this objective in view of the fact that the Omani Army is a shield protecting the Gulf and Arab states. Therefore, the sultanate is always ready to effect all possible modernizations in the Omani Army so as to strengthen its potential and efficiency and consolidate Oman's military capability. The entire world knows that Oman, as it endeavors to establish the pillars of peace in the region, also believes that the protection of this peace is not feasible without the strength and readiness to face aggressive designs, whatever their source.

On this basis, the sultanate has always believed that any additional support for Oman's military capability is in reality support for the Gulf, Arab and Islamic military capability.

Weinberger's Remarks Reported

EA101836 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] His Excellency Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, has declared that the United States realizes the threats to which the sultnate is exposed. He said his country will do all in its power to strengthen the friendship that binds the United States to the sultanate. This came in a statement made by His Excellency Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, shortly before his departure from Sib International Airport this evening.

His excellency said he had the honor to meet His Majesty Sultan Qabus. He also held discussions with His Highness Sa'id Famar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, which he described as successful and fruitful. He expressed his hope that he would be afforded the opportunity to visit the sultanate again to strive to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

His excellency the U.S. secretary of defense was seen off upon leaving the country by His Highness Sa'id Fabar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; his excellency the U.S. ambassador accredited to the sultanate; and a number of senior military and civilian officials at the Ministry of Defense.

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

GF111320 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1220 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Doha, 11 Feb (WAKH) -- Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, left Doha for Tunisia today. He will lead the Qatari delegation to the Arab League foreign ministers emergency meeting that will begin there tomorrow.

The minister will discuss the Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights in the light of the UN General Assembly's latest resolution calling for the imposition of sanctions against the Zionist enemy.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. SENATOR GLENN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS 9 FEB

GF101925 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, received U.S. Senator John Glenn and the delegation accompanying him in his office today. During the meeting, which was attended by James Placke, deputy chief of mission at the American Embassy in Saudi Arabia, bilateral relations and a number of Arab and international issues were discussed, foremost among which was the Middle East problem.

Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nazir also met with U.S. Senator John Glenn and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, aspects of planning programs in Saudi Arabia were reviewed. While at the Planning Ministry, Senator Glenn saw a film on Saudi Arabia's third 5-year plan and listened to a talk on Saudi development plans by Prof Isma'il Sijjini, Planning Ministry assistant under secretary for followup and information.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR TUNIS TALKS

LD121000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0939 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Jidda, 12 Feb (SPA) -- Saudi foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left Jidda this morning for Tunis, accompanied by the kingdom's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings which begin this evening.

UAE

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE HELD 9 FEB

GF091822 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (WAKH) -- The International Energy Group conference opened here today under Mr Johannes Witteveen, chairman of the group and former director of the IMF.

Changes in the international energy and petroleum situation and their effects on the international economy are likely to be discussed during the conference. A number of senior economists who specialize in energy affairs are participating in these meetings. Among them are the five most prominent figures in Arab economic and petroleum affairs: Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qurayshi, director of the Saudi Monetary Agency; Dr Jawad Hashim, director of the Arab Monetary Fund; and Nur ad-Din Farraj, director of the Arab Investments Company.

Opec Meeting Ruled Out

GF091930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1857 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (WAKH) -- Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi petroleum and mineral affairs minister, has ruled out the possibility of convening an emergency OPEC meeting at the present time. He said he discussed this matter this morning with Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah and UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah. He added: "We believe there is nothing to justify an emergency OPEC meeting at the present time."

In a statement to journalists prior to the beginning of the second session of the International Energy Group conference, which opened in Abu Dhabi today, he attributed the current glut in the oil market to the fact that the oil companies are increasingly drawing on their oil stockpiles. He declared: "Stability will return to the oil market when the oil companies stop using their oil stockpiles."

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah are participating in the current meetings of the International Energy Group in Abu Dhabi.

Conference Ends

GF092027 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1913 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (WAKH) -- The International Energy Group conference led by Dr Johannes Witteveen, former IMF director, ended in Abu Dhabi today.

In its final meeting today, the group discussed the petroleum and energy situation and its effects on the international economy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TUNIS

GF111345 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1235 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Feb (WAM) -- The UAE delegation to the Arab League foreign ministers emergency meeting, which is due to convene at Arab League headquarters tomorrow, left for Tunisia today.

The delegation is led by Mr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan, UAE Foreign Affairs Ministry under secretary. The delegation includes Hamad al-Maqami, UAE permanent representative to the Arab League; Muhammad Darwish ibn Karam, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad Husayn ash-Sha'ali, minister plenipotentiary at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Mr 'Isa Muhanna, third secretary at the ministry.

OFFICIAL URGES MORE U.S. FLEXIBILITY ON SEA LAW

GF080545 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Dr 'Ali Humaydan, ambassador at the UAE Foreign Ministry and chairman of the Arab Committee of Law of the Sea Experts, held a meeting with John Kalekas, second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in the UAE, who briefed Humaydan on President Reagan's recent statements on U.S. participation in the Law of the Sea Conference scheduled to be held in New York in March 1982.

Dr 'Ali Humaydan said that Kalekas asked for the UAE's view on the U.S. attitude toward the next session of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is expected to be the last session and which will pave the way for an international agreement on the Law of the Sea.

During the meeting Dr Humaydan expressed hope that the U.S. attitude will be more flexible to eliminate difficulties caused by the U.S. decision at the previous conference and review some articles of the agreement, particularly the chapter concerning exploitation of the seabed.

During the meeting Dr Humaydan also expressed hope that the U.S. attitude will be more flexible in accepting the PLO as an observer at the conference so that it can join in the agreement -- and thus respond to the Arab group which showed a great deal of flexibility by not insisting that liberation organizations be treated as states where the agreement is concerned.

He said it is necessary to find a suitable formula to enable these organizations to participate in the agreement and the sessions and meetings in which the Law of the Sea is discussed. These organizations represent peoples who have not yet gained their sovereignty. They have the right to participate in the agreement in order to defend the interests of these peoples.

AL-AKHBAR EDITOR LAUDS MUBARAK'S U.S. PERFORMANCE

PM101715 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Chief Editor Musa Sabri Article: "Three Days in Washington"]

[Excerpts] London -- I am dictating these lines on a Saturday morning after arriving in London from a 3-day visit to Washington. The hours were filled with endless talks, contacts and meetings. All the newspapers articles have been trying to analyze every word Husni Mubarak said. And as is customary of the "rash American media", some of the analyses published before our arrival in Washington strayed far from the truth with regard to Egypt's normal attitude toward international issues and indulged in interpretations that go beyond reason. This includes the claim that Egypt's reinstatement of some Soviet experts -- after having expelled all Soviet experts -- means a new trend in Egyptian policy toward establishing new relations with the Soviet Union that will be more than just normal relations. Is this Husni Mubarak's new line, they asked?

They also asked about Egypt's obtaining French Mirage planes which have already been paid for and whether this means that Egypt will depend on France for its armament, and, if this is the case, why should the United States continue to supply it with military equipment on a long-term credit basis or free of charge?

They also wondered about the opening of the borders between Libya and Egypt just 2 days before Mubarak's arrival in Washington and whether this means a new trend in Egyptian-Libyan policy, despite the fact that Libya is a basic support for the Soviet Union in the area and one of the strongest opponents of the Camp David accords.

It was necessary to face up to these analyses and interpretations preceding the visit, which were all aimed at casting doubt on present and future ties between Egypt and the United States.

There was nothing new in this, since all the quarters that were annoyed and are still annoyed by the strong Egyptian-U.S. ties resorted to this method in As-Sadat's life time and are now continuing with Husni Mubarak.

I believe Husni Mubarak was firm and convincing in dispelling all the biased analyses whether during the talks he held, at his meeting with congressmen or at his tremendous press club performance following his speech there.

Some 400 journalists attended his press conference and applauded at length to many of his answers. Openly and frankly he explained that Egypt welcomes normal relations with any Arab or foreign country based on full respect for Egypt's sovereignty. The importation of a number of Soviet technicians to complete construction in some factories falls within the framework of this policy. Whereas certain political conditions dictated the expulsion of Soviet experts, Egyptian interests have made it necessary to seek the help of a number of them. This does not mean any change in the Egyptian political line.

I can add to Husni Mubarak's words -- Anwar as-Sadat repeatedly said before expelling the Soviet Ambassador from Egypt that Egypt is not against normal relations with the Soviet Union and if Moscow takes one step Egypt is prepared to take two steps.

Therefore, there is nothing new in the matter, but this has always been the method of the forces that want to muddy the waters between Egypt and the United States.

What Does Haig Want

The political objective [of Mubarak's trip] was to discuss the question of international strategy in the area and to give momentum to the peace process so as to attract the Palestinians and other parties to the negotiating table. This was the central point in the U.S.-Egyptian talks.

It is known that on his two trips to Egypt and Israel Haig was seeking to reach agreement on a declaration of principles on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza that would be acceptable to Egypt and Israel. Haig's second trip, which took place a day before President Husni Mubarak's departure from Egypt, was an intensive attempt on his part to submit certain views that could narrow the wide gap between Egypt and Israel.

The political difference hitherto has involved the concept of autonomy. We can never understand autonomy as merely a "municipal council" in which the Palestinians will participate during a transitional period. Indeed we understand it in the correct way -- that it should be rule enjoying sovereign powers on the land, including legislative powers and judicial sovereignty and all that real and not symbolic autonomy means.

We are not against Haig continuing his efforts in this regard, but we do not accept haste aimed at producing an incomplete declaration of principles before 25 April, that is before the completion of the total withdrawal from Sinai.

When we say we want a declaration that will be acceptable to the Palestinians we do not mean that this declaration should be first put to the Palestinians. We clearly mean that it should be a declaration that would make the Palestinians ready to take part in the peace talks.

What Do Officials Say

I spoke with U.S. officials about this subject and put a specific question to them: Why does Haig want to rush this declaration and why does he appear to want to bring pressure to bear on Egypt to make it accept unacceptable compromise solutions?

The answer I heard was that it can be said that Haig has changed his mind about this rush and that the idea of bringing pressure to bear on Egypt is out of the question, but that he will continue his effort and imagines that he can bring opposing views closer.

I said: There are major problems on which bringing views closer together will be of no use, the Jerusalem problem for example.

Their answer was: Why shouldn't the attempts continue?

It was said in this regard that Haig might shortly come to the area once again for further talks if he finds that his presence will be useful.

Outside Official Circles'

Outside official circles I heard many remarks by U.S. personalities which could be close to the facts:

I heard there is an idea that Haig is to go to Israel during President Mubarak's visit there and that he will attend a tripartite meeting with President Mubarak and Begin. He believes that this direct tripartite contact could solve certain complicated issues.

I have also heard that the Zionist forces in the United States, which still have extremely great influence, are the ones putting pressure on Haig to speed up the declaration of principles and that Haig is responsive to this pressure for several reasons. These reasons include his desire to strengthen his position in the White House, especially vis-a-vis his opponent Defense Secretary Weinberger, who urges a decisive stand with Israel. Another reason is Haig's desire to prepare himself from now on for nomination for the next presidential election (that is in 3 years) and that he is keen to ensure Jewish support. For this reason he is enthusiastic about reaching agreement on the question of autonomy.

I also heard from those who disagree with Haig's inclusion in the U.S. administration and believe that so far he has been unable to prove himself in any foreign issue he has dealt with -- I heard from those who are hostile to Haig that he will achieve nothing for the simple reason that to date President Reagan's new administration has no explicit and clear-cut foreign policy. The United States has failed to win Europe's support against the Soviet Union in the Polish crisis. Washington has also failed in its Latin American Policy. Therefore, they cannot imagine that U.S. participation in the autonomy talks could lead to anything tangible, fruitful or successful.

Despite all the contradictory views we heard in the United States one thing definitely remains -- Egypt does not object at all to further talks on autonomy but Egypt will not make any concessions. We are not closing doors, but we will not allow the open doors to let in hot or cold currents that would sway our decision.

'ALI STATEMENT ON MUBARAK VISIT TO OMAN

NC111923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1856 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that, during his visit to the sultanate of Oman, President Husni Mubarak will hold consultations with Sultan Qabus on the Middle East situation, current efforts for resolving the Palestinian issue and the results of President Mubarak's tour of six European countries and the United States and his talks in Washington, particularly in relation to U.S. support for Oman.

In a statement to MENA this evening, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that a statement will be issued this coming Saturday in both Cairo and Muscat on President Husni Mubarak's visit to Muscat in the middle of next week.

On his visit to the Sultanate of Oman, President Mubarak will be accompanied by a delegation that includes Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah Al-Baz.

AL-BAZ: ARAB RELATIONS 'FATEFUL, ETERNAL'

NC111726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT Feb 82

[Text] Dr Usamah Al-Baz, foreign ministry first under secretary, has depicted the relationship existing between Egypt and the Arab states as being fateful and eternal. He added that it is a relationship stemming from Egypt's belonging to the Arab nation and that Egypt's relationship with Israel can in no way affect Egypt's relationship with the Arab states. In an exclusive interview with the Sudanese newspaper AL-AYYAM today, Dr al-Baz noted Egypt's stand on the side of Arab righteousness against any Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Israel's attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and Isreal's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The Foreign Ministry first under secretary emphasized that Egypt will continue with the peace process so that the Arab states can recover their territories. He pointed out that the restoration of the relations between Egypt and the Arab states is not contingent on 25 April.

LONDON DAILY SUGGESTS EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN CONTACTS

PM111649 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Feb 82

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Washington -- Although official U.S. sources have expressed their concern over the "limited opening" of the Egyptian-Ligyan borders, well-informed U.S. sources have affirmed that Egyptian-Libyan consultations conducted recently have helped to clear relations.

The sources revealed that a meeting took place recently between Dr Ashraf Marwan, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's son-in-law and a former director of President as-Sadat's Information Office but who occupies no official position at present, and Ahmad Qadhdhaf ad-Dam, head of Libyan intelligence and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cousin.

The well-informed sources expressed astonishment at Dr Marwan playing this role in view of what was said in the past about "lack of agreement and cooperation between him and President Husni Mubarak when the latter was vice president."

On the other hand, Arab diplomatic sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that there are indeed Egyptian-Libyan contacts but not through Dr Marwan but directly between Qadhdhaf ad-Dam and the presidency in Cairo and that these direct contacts took place 1 month after the assassination of President as-Sadat, since that date Cairo and Tripoli have been exchanging telephone contacts and official messages.

It was also learned that President Mubarak made it a condition that Libyan officials must withdraw Libyan forces from the borders with Sudan and stop any direct or indirect support for the forces opposing president Ja'far Numayri's regime or for any separatist activities in southern Sudan.

PRIME MINISTER, GOVERNORS DISCUSS DOMESTIC ISSUES

NC112040 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today met with the governors to discuss a number of subjects related to production and [public] services in the governorates. This meeting was attended by Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister for services and minister of local government, and by the ministers of education, supply, irrigation, agriculture, information, Cabinet affairs and planning.

Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif has stated that at the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister spoke of the successful results produced by President Husni Mubarak's tour of a number of European capitals and the United States. Furthermore, the prime minister spoke of the democratic atmosphere that prevails in society and of the freedom of opinion.

The minister of state for information also stated that the prime minister dealt with the domestic policies now being pursued in a way that serves the interests of the masses in all the governorates.

AL-AHRAM: FORMER OFFICIALS UNDER INVESTIGATION

NC112117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2057 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- In Friday's issue, AL-AHRAM says that the public prosecutor's office is currently carrying out, in complete secrecy, wide-scale investigations with some former officials whose names were mentioned in the ethics court during the trial of Rashad 'Uthman.

The paper says that a major part of these investigations has been completed and that the rest of the investigations are about to be completed.

GOVERNMENT DETAINS 31 IN 'COMMUNIST PARTY' GROUP

NC111652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1554 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- In a statement issued today, the public prosecutor's office announced that 31 persons, constituting an illegal party organization called "The Egyptian Communist Party -- 8 January", has been seized.

The following is the text of the statement: On 8 February 1982, in accordance with previous investigation and a followup authorized by the public prosecutor's office, the state security intelligence seized 31 persons constituting an illegal party organization called: "The Egyptian Communist Party — 8 January." This organization is aimed at instituting a communist system in the country. The members of this organization resorted to incitement and instigation by printing and circulating opposition leaflets at home and abroad. These leaflets contained attacks on the domestic and foreign affairs policies of the regime.

A number of typewriters, a roneo printing press and numerous leaflets and newsletters about this organization have been seized with the accused. Furthermore, a number of leaflets distributed by the organization members were seized when some persons to whom the leaflets had been handed reported the fact to the security authorities.

The state supreme public prosecution carried out an investigation with the defendents immediately upon their arrest and ordered their precautionary arrest. The prosecution is still investigating the defendents under the supervision of counselor Raja' al-'Arabi, general counsel for the State Supreme Public Prosecution. Attorney General Counselor Salah ar-Rushaydi continues with the investigation.

ADDITIONAL COURT RULINGS ON DETENTION DECREES

NC111749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1652 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- The court upheld a presidential decree dissovling some religious associations, particularly the dissolution of the Al-Hidayah al-Islamiyah Society in Suez, the group of Ansar as-Sunnah al-Muhammadiyah -- the Port Sa'id Branch -- and the Al-Khulafa' ar-Rashidun Society in Heliopolis.

The court also suspended the presidential decree revoking the license of the AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI magazine and impounding the funds of the AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI printing and publishing house.

In its findings, the court said that these presidential decrees were based on Article 74 of the Constitution, which is effected in the case of extreme need. This court has handed down the verdict that this article can be used only in three instances; that is, if a devastating and unforeseen danger should exist and law and order thereby endangered. Such a decision would be the sole means to ward off a danger threatening the country, or this decision must absolutely be to meet an extreme necessity dictated by the country's interest.

The court added that there is no need for the issuance of such decisions. Furthermore, the president of the republic could have resorted to the penal code against all proven [law] violators.

PROSECUTOR LISTS DETAINEES RELEASED 11 FEB

NC111619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1409 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) -- Counselor 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad 'Ali, the socialist public prosecutor, today handed down a verdict releasing 81 persons who were held in custody for their involvement in the sectarian feud incidents. The following are the names of those released:

Jamal Sayyid Fuli Zaynati; Qinawi Ahmad 'Abd al-Mun'im; Hamzah Ibrahim as-Sanafini; 'Abduh Muhammad as-Sayfi; Ibrahim Hasan Muhammad Shitat; Nassar Ahmad Ibrahim as-Sayyid, alias Jamal an-Nimr; 'Abd al-'Al Baz 'Abd Rabbuh; Ahmad Salim 'Izzat as-Sayyid; Muhammad Abu Talib Muhammad Khadr; Muhammad 'Ali Ibrahim Hammad; Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abbas; Hasan Amhad 'Abd al-'Ati Hasan; Jamal 'Abd al-'Azim 'Ali Darwish; Abba Makram Iskandar Naqula; Pastor Musa 'Isa Musa; Pastor 'Abd al-Malak Riyad Qaldas; Pastor (Timothelos Riyad Bisharah); Priest (Philimon Sam'an Georghios); Archpriest Amir As'ad; Muhammad Fathi Muhammad Jawdah; Ahmad Muhammad al-Amir Hasan; Ahmad 'Abd as-Sadiq Ghallab; Muhammad Mahmud 'Abd al-Baqi, alias al-Jarihi; Muhammad Muhammad Mahmud, alias Muhammad Najib; Muhammad Lashin Ahmad Khalil; Ifrayim Diryas Harmina; Salih 'Abd ash-Shahid 'Abd as-Shahid Bishay; Archpriest Fakhri Qaldas; Faraj ad-Dib Khalil 'Ashmallah; Ahmad Mahmud Hasan 'Isa; Sayyid Hasan Ahmad Rumayh; Hasan Ibrahim Ahmad Ibrahim; Muhmud 'Adil 'Abd al-Wadud as-Sayyid;

'Awad Nasif 'Awad; Majlis 'Aziz Majlis; Yusuf Mufid Munassa; Na'im Kamil 'Ajayini; Amir Khalaf Shukri 'Ubayd; Khalid Muhammad 'Atiyah 'Allam; Mahmud Bar'i Mahmud Muhammad; Wajih Adib Shunudah; Yusuf Farid Murad; Usamah Afandi Muhammad Sulayman; Ya'qub 'Atallah Jadallah; Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim 'Abd al-Hamid al-Jundi; 'Azmi Yusuf Sulayman Jirjis; Wajdi Fathi Fanus; Nazih al-Qiss Butrus; Majdi Yiss Armaniyus; Wasfi Ramzi Athanasius; 'Antar Hasan 'Abd al-Hafiz Fadlallah; Muhammad Salih as-Sayyid an-Nuwawi; Liwa 'Aziz Sayfayn; Tamir Faraj Abadir; Kamil Shukri Basal; Yunis 'Abd al-'Alim Yunis; Muhammad 'Abd al-Baqi 'Abd al-Majid; Butrus Thabit Yiss; Wadi' Ibrahim Ghattas; Muhammad 'Atallah Khalil; 'Atiyah Jamil Ibrahim; Naji Yusuf Malikah; Nadir Alexan Dawud; Isma'il 'Abd al-'Al Ibrahim; Muhammad Mukhtar Ahmad Mahmud; Husayn Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahim ash-Shimi; Nadir 'Abd al-Qadir Sa'id; Zaghlul Muhammad al-Ghazazi; Nasri Bakhit 'Atiyah; Nasim Salib 'Abd ash-Shahid; Nashi Anudah Aqladiyus; Mamduh Muhammad Rashad; Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahhab Mujahid; Zayn al-'Abidin Zari' Hasan; Mustafa 'Abd al-Hadi al-Khubayri; Yusuf 'Abd Rabbuh Muhammad Hasanayn; Abu al-'Ala 'Abd al-Hamid Sayyid Qarni; Muhammad Rajab Husayn 'Ali Muhammad; Muhammad Hilmi Ahmad Abu Zayd, alias 'Ghurab'; 'Uthman as-Sayyid Hilal Isma'il; 'Atif Ibrahim Ahmad Mutawalli.

PAPER ATTACKS SYRIAN REGIME, PRAISES UPRISING

JN120850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) -- The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today strongly attacked the Syrian regime on the occasion of the current popular uprising in Syria. It said this uprising is the beginning of the end of the tyrant murderers.

In a commentary entitled "Executioners: Take Your Hands Off Hamah and All Arab Syria," the paper added: Hafiz al-Asad's regime has become engrossed in crime after killing its people with bullets and bombs, appeasing the Zionists and imperialists and allying itself with the racist Persians against Arab Iraq.

It went on to say: The Damascus rulers have faked slogans, played games, publicly lied to the nation, imposed a suspect silence on the Golan front for 14 years, prevented any fedayeen operations against the Zionist enemy from the Syrian heights, sent their forces to deter the [Lebanese] Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian resistance, killed strugglers and blown up the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut.

Concluding, the paper stressed that the Syrian Arab masses reject Hafiz al-Asad's ugly secretarian rule and strongly oppose his crimes and deviations on both the national and pan-Arab levels. The verdict of the people and history against this regime has become decisive and final, it said.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 612

JN111836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) -- A military communique issued here tonight said Iraqi troops have managed to achieve their objectives regarding the enemy's last line of defenses in the Bostan area and in Bostan village. The communique added that other forces in Khafajiyah [Susangerd] destroyed Persian enemy defenses and are approaching the (Maysan) River.

Communique No 612 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said Iraqi fighter planes yesterday and today carried out 182 sorties against Persian enemy targets in the central and southern sectors. Iraqi helicopters carried out 14 sorties against the retreating enemy positions in the Bostan sector.

The communique asserted that the Iraqi forces will achieve the objectives set by the Armed Forces General Command.

The communique put Persian enemy losses in the Bostan sector at 4,506 killed and a large number of tanks and armored personnel carriers destroyed. The communique pointed out that Iraqi forces captured a number of serviceable tanks and armored personnel carriers. It asserted that Iraqi forward units attacked enemy positions in Shush, Dezful, Nowsud, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Abadan and Mehran, inflicting grave losses on the enemy in life and war materiel. The communique put total enemy losses in all operational sectors last night and today at 4,574 killed and 7 tanks, 12 personnel carriers and other war materiel destroyed.

Communique No 612 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

God made it but a message of hope for you, and an assurance to your hearts: In any case there is no help except from God, the exalted, the wise. [Koranic verse]

Our hero armed forces, supported by our great people and our glorious nation, will continue their honorable and brave fighting for the sake of the homeland and nation. Our armed forces will seize victories through their irreversible insistence until we attain complete victory, God willing, and restore the land and waters to the cherished homeland and legitimate rights to the people.

The results of activities in the operational sectors last night and today are as follows:

1. Bostan sector: Some of our forward troops managed to achieve their objectives regarding the enemy's last line of defenses in the Bostan region and Bostan village. Our troops set up strong positions in this area after having destroyed the enemy's defenses and desperate attempts to regain the occupied positions of this defensive line. Other troops continue to advance and fight dozens of meters past the last defensive lines of this area and Bostan village. Our hero forces, with God's help, will definitely attain the objectives announced in our communique yesterday. Our forces will continue to advance toward the objectives set by the Armed Forces General Command. Known enemy losses amount to 4,506 killed, many tanks and armored personnel carriers destroyed and a large number of the latter captured in serviceable condition. Our sacrifices will be announced in subsequent communiques.
2. Our fighter planes continued their violent attacks all day today on enemy units and positions in the central and southern sectors of the operations theater, inflicting grave losses on enemy personnel, vehicles and hardware. Our ground units and their forward observation posts sighted fires at the enemy targets. All of our fighter planes, which made 182 sorties yesterday and today, returned safely to base.
3. All day today, our helicopters carried out intensive, violent attacks on retreating enemy formations in the Bostan sector, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting grave losses on its remnants and armored cars. Tongues of fire and smoke were seen rising from them. All our helicopters, which carried out 14 sorties yesterday and today, returned safely to base.
4. Our brave forces in the Khafajiyah sector advanced toward enemy defensive positions in this area after having destroyed them. Our troops are approaching the (Maysan) River. The battles were still raging when this communique was prepared. Our valiant forces confirmed that they are superior to the enemy with their solid determination and high morale. They will continue their advance to attain the objectives set for them. the enemy's losses in this area amount to well over 20 killed, large number of wounded and a quantity of arms and various hardware destroyed.
5. Our forward units attacked enemy positions and units in the Shush area, killing 17, wounding others and destroying 1 tank and 1 armored personnel carrier.
6. One of our forward units attacked an enemy concentration in front of their positions in the Dezful area, killing 12, wounding many others and destroying 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
7. Our forward units attacked an enemy troop concentration in the Nowsud area, killing five.
8. Four were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in Mimak opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
9. Four were killed and several personnel positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
10. Three were killed in the Abadan area.
11. Three were killed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total enemy losses amount to 4,574 killed, 7 tanks, 12 personnel carriers, 1 gun, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 1 stockpile of hardware destroyed; a large number of wounded; many serviceable tanks, personnel carriers and arms captured; and several personnel positions destroyed.

12. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: 23 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one personnel carrier and one vehicle damaged.

INVESTIGATION INTO BEIRUT EMBASSY BOMBING OVER

JN112130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) -- The outcome of the investigation in the criminal operation against the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut in December 1982 has shown that the operation was planned by Syrian intelligence and perpetrated by the agent Ad-Da'wah Party.

An official report published here today pointed out that shortly before the operation, Syrian intelligence stole the architectural plan of the embassy building from the Lebanese Engineers Association and then returned it, leaving no evidence of its action.

The report revelaed that the quantity of explosives planted in the car which crashed into the embassy building was more that 200 kg of (hexogen), an explosive material which is 4 - 8 times more powerful than TNT. The small fire that broke out after the explosion confirms that (hexogen) was used.

The report pointed out that the proof that Syrian intelligence was involved in the crime is that the Syrian Deterrent Force roadblocks near the embassy paid no attention to the white Volvo which passed through these roadblocks. The car had a diplomatic license plate and flag.

TARIQ 'AZIZ RETURNS HOME FROM INDIA 11 FEB

JN111705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad today following a 2-day visit to India, during which he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dealing with bilateral relations and with issues of mutual concern. 'Aziz and Gandhi discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and the tremendous preparations Iraq is making to host the seventh nonaligned summit conference in September.

Earlier, Tariq 'Aziz met with Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and discussed with him bilateral relations, the current situation in the Arab Gulf region and the role being played by Iraq and India to consolidate the Nonaligned Movement.

STATE MINISTER HAMID 'ALWAN LEAVES FOR TUNIS

JN111232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, left Baghdad for Tunis today to lead the Iraqi delegation to the Arab foreign ministers emergency session which opens there tomorrow.

The delegation comprises Iraq's representative at the Arab League and the head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry.

HUSAYN MEETS WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, 10-11 FEB

JN102255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received in Al-Hummar Palace this evening U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger with whom he reviewed the current developments in the Middle East, international issues and bilateral relations. His majesty hosted a dinner in honor of Weinberger. The dinner was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister and defense minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the minister of court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the foreign minister, Jordan's ambassador in Washington, the chief of staff, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Further Details

JN111352 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, met at the General Command this morning with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who is visiting Jordan. The Jordanian side comprised Mudar Badran, the prime minister and defense minister; Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd bin Shakir, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim; the Jordanian ambassador in Washington, and the chief of staff. The U.S. side comprised the U.S. defense secretary's assistants and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. After the meeting, Weinberger toured several military installations.

AL-QASIM DEPARTS FOR TUNIS; CONDEMNS ISRAELI POLICY

JN111550 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left Amman for Tunis at noon today heading a delegation to the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, which will begin in Tunis tomorrow at the foreign ministers level to discuss Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

In a statement to PETRA, the foreign minister said that this Israeli action is another link in the chain of repeated Israeli attacks on Arab rights and lands. These aggressive acts have been seriously escalated and intensified during the past 2 years by the annexation of the Arab city of Jerusalem, the attempt to wreck the pillars of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, the building of a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, the raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations, violation of Arab airspace and the continuous frustration of all attempts to restore peace in fraternal Lebanon. This is in addition to the inhumane practices in the occupied Arab territories and the oppressive measures against the kinfolk who are living under the yoke of occupation and who are heroically struggling against the designs aimed at imposing the autonomy plot, at setting up settlements, at bringing in emigrants and at emptying the land of its people.

Al-Qasim said that Israel seized the opportunity of the deteriorating Arab situation to implement its expansionist and aggressive schemes, adding that Jordan, as part of its continued efforts to promote a better Arab position, will submit a working paper to the conference. The paper stresses the need for swift and serious action to consolidate Arab solidarity and build Arab power by means of the joint Arab programs in the political, economic, military and information domains. These programs were approved by the Arab summits, particularly those in Baghdad, Tunis and Amman.

The Jordanian paper also stresses the need for practicing pan-Arab commitment, for championing Arab rights everywhere in the Arab nation irrespective of the source of aggression, for keeping the Arab nation far from the policies of axes and polarization, for keeping our just issues far from the labyrinth of international conflicts and for marshalling all of the Arab nation's resources and energy in its fateful battle. He added that the confrontation with the enemy is an all-embracing one, that the entire nation is the enemy's target and that there is not a single Arab state that can confront these designs.

ARABS MUST STRIKE AT U.S. STRATEGIC ALLIANCE

JN111221 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Precious Treasure and the Required Arab Reply"]

[Text] It seems that President Reagan will surpass all his predecessors in implicating the United States and committing it publicly to approving all Israel's aggressions against the Arab states, giving it the green light to continue a policy of expansion and terror. In addition to the use of the veto and Washington's warning to states against supporting the imposition of sanctions on Israel, President Reagan stated that Israel represents a precious treasure for the United States in the Middle East and that it is the only democratic state in the region and that the United States is proud to cooperate with Israel.

By this statement Reagan appears to have wanted to reassure Israel and not be annoyed by the UN General Assembly's recommendation of a comprehensive boycott of it. In other words, he is telling Israel to go ahead with the large-scale aggression on southern Lebanon which was postponed by Begin during the UN General Assembly's deliberations.

All U.S. stands, especially Reagan's statements, have blocked the road to any hope of a possible change in the U.S. stand and have also strengthened the belief that the United States is not only biased toward Israel but is also a partner to all that Israel has committed and will commit by way of aggressions, the sabotaging of peace efforts and the destruction of peace in the region.

The time has come for the Arabs to realize that this U.S. stand makes it incumbent upon them to pursue a comprehensive strategy to confront the strategic U.S. alliance. Arabs should also realize that wagering on the possibility of achieving a balanced U.S. policy is like betting on a losing horse.

There is no alternative for the Arab nation but to expedite the unification of their efforts, to adopt practical and brave steps to strike at the U.S. interests in the region and to build Arab power because this power is the only thing that can achieve such a strategic balance to confront the Israeli aggression with the support of the other international powers, particularly the Soviet Union.

ISRAELI MOVEMENTS MAINTAIN TENSION IN SOUTH

UNIFIL Area 'Infiltrated'

NC101152 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that a joint Zionist-isolationist force infiltrated at dawn today into the Bra'shit township in the central sector which is under the UNIFIL area of operations and blew up the house of 'Abd al-Amir 'Ali Tahir. There were no casualties but the explosion destroyed the house and damaged three nearby buildings.

VOP Notes Israeli Movements

NC110747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] A military spokesman for the joint forces in southern Lebanon has said that the Zionist enemy, in the past few days, has brought many mechanized units and troops to the areas of Al-Qulay'ah and Al-Khuraybah in the central sector of southern Lebanon. The spokesman added that the joint forces in the Ash-Shaqif castle and Arnun confronted a Zionist reconnaissance unit that tried to cross the Al-Khardali bridge yesterday.

More Israeli Action

NC120738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] A military spokesman for the central command of the joint forces yesterday evening said:

1. At 1915 today, hostile gunboats, accompanied by helicopters, were seen 5 kms offshore between Az-Zahrani and the industrial city of Sidon.

2. Since 1945, the Zionist enemy has been conducting maneuvers with live ammunition in the township of Marwahin and adjacent areas. The maneuvers can be seen with the naked eye.

Fatah Discusses South

NC101157 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fatah held a lengthy meeting last night in the presence of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The Committee discussed the situation in southern Lebanon, particularly following the recent Zionist movements and threats, and the military provocations against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Committee also discussed the current situation in the Arab and international arena in light of the political developments. It reviewed the results of the recent visits made by Brother Abu 'Ammar and brother members of the Central Committee to several fraternal and friendly states.

The committe took several important decisions and measures.

'Arafat, Junblatt Confer

NC101316 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] At noon today, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received Brother Walid Junblatt, leader of the Socialist Progressive Party. The meeting was attended by Brothers Muhsin Ballul and Tawfiq Sultan and Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member.

The talks dealt with the current situation in the local, Arab and international arena.

Fatah, Nationalists on South

NC120858 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The higher coordination committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon during which it discussed the results of the meeting held last Saturday. The committee adopted several important political, military, security and social resolutions. A statement was released at the end of the meeting and was read by Comrade Muhsin Ibrahim, the executive secretary general of the Lebanese National Movement. The text of the statement reads as follows:

The higher coordination committee, the Palestinian resistance command, the Lebanese National Movement, the Amal movement and commands from southern Lebanon held a meeting to review the results of the meeting last Saturday among Brothers Yasir 'Arafat, Col Muhammad Ghanim, Nabih Birri, Muhsin Ibrahim and 'Asim Qansu. The conferees adopted a number of practical measures and resolutions to implement the coordination guidelines regarding southern Lebanon. These resolutions and measures provide for earnestly tackling the repercussions of the recent incidents in southern Lebanon as well as strengthening joint action in political, military, security and social spheres.

Following the meeting, Brother Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement council, made the following statement: The meeting was a followup to last Saturday's meeting among myself, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, Muhsin Ibrahim and Col Muhammad Ghanim held at Brother 'Asim Qansu's home. He added: We have decided to apply the guidelines that we drew up at the previous meeting on the spot, particularly in southern Lebanon. In order to translate into action what we agreed upon last Saturday. The meeting was indeed successful, because the basic guidelines are the same and in the interest of southern Lebanon.

Arab Minicommittee To Meet

NC112232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Lebanese Ambassador to Morocco Dr 'Adil Isma'il has stated that the Arab minicommittee charged with studying a comprehensive Arab strategy for south Lebanon will meet this coming Monday. He expressed hope that the [minicommittee] members will approve the draft document that Lebanon has submitted to this minicommittee, regarding the document as integral and applicable and is sure to protect south Lebanon against any potential Israeli aggression.

It is worth mentioning that Ambassador Isma'il will participate in the Arab foreign ministers meetings [in Tunis] this evening [Friday, 12 February].

MINISTERS DISCUSS SECURITY COUNCIL INITIATIVE

NC110823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Lebanese diplomatic activity is centered at two locations today. The first is Tunis, where the Arab foreign ministers will begin tomorrow, Friday, their extraordinary conference called for by Syria to discuss the U.S. stand regarding the annexation of the Golan. The second is New York, in connection with the UN Security Council meeting 18 February to discuss the Lebanese demands concerning UNIFIL.

The Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kasrawan Labaki has received a cable from the Lebanese delegate to the Arab League, Ambassador Husayn al-'Abdallah, regarding consultations being held in the Arab League preparatory to the Arab foreign ministers meeting and the meeting of the Arab miniauthority, which is charged with drawing up the Arab strategy concerning Southern Lebanon.

The foreign ministry has received a cable from Lebanese UN delegate Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni containing available information regarding the international response to the Lebanese demands.

Diplomatic sources expect the Security Council to approve at its meeting on 18 February increasing the number of the UN forces in principle now that the Soviet Union has agreed.

The talks that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus held in Paris with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson concerning the increased French participation in the UN forces were encouraging. It has been confirmed that France will increase the size of its contingent with the UN forces from 700 to 1,200 men provided that the remaining number of the original 1,000 men will be secured from other states participating in the UN forces.

IRANIAN 'HIT-TEAM' IN BEIRUT TO KILL 'ARAFAT

PM111309 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Feb 82 p 4

[John Bulloch Report: "Khomeyni Hit-Team Sent To Assassinate 'Arafat"]

[Excerpt] An Iranian "hit-team" has travelled to Beirut to try to assassinate Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, according to opponents of Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime living there. Reports from Beirut say that the order to kill Mr 'Arafat was given by the Ayatollah himself.

The Palestinian guerrilla chief was one of the first to hail the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The reason for the hit team, say the reports, was that Mr 'Arafat gave advance warning of an Iranian plot to foment a revolution in Bahrain. After the warning, authorities in several Gulf states as well as Bahrain arrested large numbers of Iranians and announced they had stopped a plan to stir up a Gulf-wide revolt.

According to informants in Beirut, the Iranian hit team is commanded by one of the revolutionary guards and includes an army lieutenant and two Iranians who have worked with Amal, the Shi'a Moslem organization in Lebanon.

Back-up facilities and communications have been provided by the Iranian embassy in Beirut.

The decision to take direct action against Mr 'Arafat follows a vitriolic campaign against him in the Iranian press. He has been accused of accepting bribes, of being "an American stooge," or of being "a traitor to Iran."

REPORTAGE ON HAMAH, ALEPPO, LATAKIA INCIDENTS

Ahmad Press Conference

JN111744 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Syrian Information Minister [Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad] today shed light on events in Hamah for a large number of correspondents. Earlier, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam summoned the U.S. ambassador in Damascus and handed him a strongly-worded protest against what the Syrian minister described as blatant interference in Syria's domestic affairs.

At his meeting with the correspondents in Damascus this afternoon, the Syrian information minister strongly denounced U.S. behavior, adding: We want to reassure Washington that the situation in Syria is calm and solid. Nevertheless, the U.S. State Department this afternoon advised its 750 nationals in Syria to restrict their movements only to those deemed very important. The State Department has again reiterated that Hamah has been cordoned off. The Syrian information minister affirmed this when he announced in front of correspondents that Hamah is still closed and that a search campaign has been continuing since last Tuesday.

When the correspondents asked if they could visit Hamah, the information minister said: Yes, but only when the search campaign by the party apparatus and security forces is over. When the correspondents insisted on knowing the date on which they could visit Hamah, the Syrian information minister answered verbatim: When we have liquidated the last criminal. The minister denied reports that artillery, tanks and helicopters had shelled the township of Hamah.

When asked if it is true that Ar-Rastan bridge, which links Hamah, Homs and Damascus, had been blown up to cut off the supply routes of the forces beseiging Hamah, the Syrian information minister said: These reports are a mere flight of fancy.

Asked by a correspondent if a split had occurred among the Syrian Armed Forces and if some army elements had rebelled, the Syrian minister emphatically dismissed these reports. He accused Washington of affiliation with the recent operations in Syria. A U.S. correspondent asked him if he has evidence for accusing Washington. The information minister said: We do not have to give evidence because the United States took it upon itself to give evidence yesterday when it made its statements.

Opposition Source in Bonn

NC111453 Paris AFP in English 1437 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Bonn, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Clashes among members of the Syrian Armed Forces have broken out in towns around the country with soldiers firing on their comrades in Damascus itself, Aleppo and the port of Latakia, a reliable source said here today, quoting reports from the Syrian opposition.

The source said that in Hamah, some 200 kms (130 miles) north of the capital, 3,000 to 4,000 troops of an armoured and of an anti-air defence division had gone over to the "Islamic revolutionaries" and had fired on men loyal to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Yesterday, the Islamic Revolutionary command, an umbrella opposition organization which includes the banned fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood announced that the town had been "liberater". The source here said today that government forces had attempted to regain control but had been pushed back by the mujahedin.

A government spokesman had said earlier in Damascus that security forces in Hamah had raided strongholds of the brotherhood, seizing hundreds of weapons and arresting "a certain number of wanted criminals". The official denied American reports yesterday of fighting in the important textile-manufacturing centre -- inhabited largely by strict Sunni Muslims who resent the ruling Ba'th Party's secular outlook -- and described any operations there as police raids.

The source here also reported mutiny and shooting yesterday among troops in the town of Dar'a, only 70 kms (40 miles) out of Damascus along the road to Jordan.

Aleppo Radio Captured

OW120928 Hong Kong AFP in English 2324 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] (?Bonn), 11 Feb (AFP) -- Islamic revolutionaries captured the radio station today in Aleppo, Syria's second biggest city, they affirmed in a report reaching West Germany.

A Syrian source informed the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE bureau in Bonn that fighting was continuing in the port city of Latakia between rebel soldiers and troops loyal to the government.

Islamic fundamentalist leader (Shaykh Muhammad Abu an-Nasr al-Bayanuni) has issued a warning to foreigners in Syria to be prudent because "the hysterical and desperate Al-Asad regime is taking demented measures," the source said. The shaykh promised to guarantee security of all foreigners "after we win."

AFP Report

NC121257 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Thousands of military personnel, using tanks and artillery fanned through the northern Syrian city of Hamah, reliable sources said here today, as a Moslem fundamentalist uprising in the town entered its 10th day.

The sources said the city was completely isolated from the rest of Syria, and that traffic on the Homs to Aleppo highway was being rerouted to secondary roads. Members of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood still held some areas in the old sections of the city, or in caves in cliffs surrounding it, according to the reports.

But the resistance appeared to be weakening, according to sources close to Syrian authorities who said they expected the complete elimination of Hamah's Moslem Brotherhood elements in three to four days.

Authorities have recovered hundreds of weapons used by the Moslem Brotherhood and its sympathizers, according to those sources.

Meanwhile, travellers arriving from Aleppo and Homs, two other northern Syrian cities dominated by Sunni Moslems, said the situation there was "globally calm."

But according to a statement issued by the opposition Islamic Revolution of Syria reaching AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Vienna today, the Moslem Brotherhood claimed that 2,000 Syrian troops had been killed and 3,000 injured in the fighting.

(The statement also said 3,500 Syrian soldiers -- from two artillery units, an armoured unit and an air defence battalion -- had gone over to the opposition and had taken control of aircraft fuel depots. Serious fighting had spread to Damascus, Latakia, Aleppo and the eastern part of the country, the statement added.)

The AL-BA'TH newspaper, which is controlled by the ruling Ba'th (Socialist) Party in Syria, said today that the "provocative American allegations against Syria and the orchestration by the United States of the criminal operations of the Moslem Brotherhood are but a prelude for Israeli-American operations against Syria."

The TISHRIN newspaper, which supports the government, also blamed the United States for the Moslem Brotherhood uprising.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Official Protest to U.S.

JN111332 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Syria has handed U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Robert Paganelli a strongly-worded memo protesting what Syria described as false claims disseminated by the U.S. State Department yesterday regarding the disturbances in Hamah. Syria considered these claims an interference on Washington's part into Syrian domestic affairs.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry summoned the U.S. ambassador at midnight last night to hand him this memo. The U.S. ambassador this morning met at the Syrian Foreign Ministry with Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur at the request of the ambassador. No information is yet available on the purpose of this meeting.

Radio Censures U.S.

JN111447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The obvious U.S. attempt to cause agitation against Syria and interfere in its internal affairs shows that the United States is fumbling, due to miscalculation and ignorance of the true nature of our people and their ability to confront all kinds of plotting, regardless of method and weapon.

It is natural for the United States, following political and diplomatic defeat at the UN General Assembly, to try to find a way out of its dilemma, especially after its full exposure to the whole international community as an actual accomplice in Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and after its clear condemnation in the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly at its last session. That resolution condemned U.S. use of the veto to defend Israel and placed the United States on a par with the aggressor, whose hostile practices pose a threat to peace in the Arab region and the world.

It is not strange of the U.S. administration to fabricate lies about the situation in Syria and to announce them through the State Department spokesman. Washington knows full well that the solid situation in Syria -- represented by the strength of the domestic front and the unity of the people, party, National Progressive Front and armed forces -- is the rock on which successive U.S. and Zionist plots have foundered. Furthermore, the cohesion of this front is the explanation for the many gains and victories that Syria is achieving for itself and the Arab nation.

This is why U.S. plots are being concentrated on this strong front in an attempt to undermine it. When all attempts at sabotage and plotting failed due to the resolve of our people, the U.S. administration resorted to psychological warfare and instigation against Syria and to spreading lies about the situation in Syria. The U.S. administration thinks that it can thus achieve some of its objectives or cover up its miserable defeat in the UN General Assembly. The whole world is still talking about this defeat, because it proved that a country like Syria, which upholds struggle principles and pursues the line of anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism, has succeeded by a position of confrontation in gaining the support of the whole world and in dealing the greatest political and diplomatic defeat to the leader of world imperialism -- the United States -- before the biggest forum in the world. Syria has thus recorded a great struggle victory and set a real example for all struggling peoples and nations on how to face challenges, assert the principles of justice and defeat aggression and hegemony.

It is natural for the United States to try to answer Syria and to cover up its defeat. This reply came quickly in the form of false statements and information.

The least that can be said about this is that this is a feverish and venomous campaign. It smacks of black hatred against our people and of feelings of disappointment, failure and bitterness because of our success in our steadfastness and confrontation and in defeating successive U.S. plans, beginning with the Camp David plot and the attempt to liquidate the Palestine question and ending with the treacherous and treasonous Muslim Brotherhood gang, the agent of the United States and Israel, which was dealt a fatal blow.

The defeat of the United States at the United Nations will not be the last, because we will continue with our confrontation and are determined to foil the plot and crush its perpetrators in all fields of struggle.

Our people, who view the impertinent U.S. attempts to interfere in our affairs and instigate against us with ridicule and disdain, are fully aware of the motives behind such hostile U.S. behavior. Our people have a good memory and the history of their struggle is full of instances that confirm that all the forces of aggression, plotting and darkness are linked with U.S. imperialism, which has made of itself the real enemy of our people and Arab nation and all peoples who are fighting for freedom and progress.

The United States is grossly mistaken if it thinks that it can, by lies and fabrications, influence the course of our struggle or undermine our solid domestic front. The new hostile U.S. behavior will not have the slightest effect on our national and pan-Arab stands or our confrontation against all plans hostile to the Arab nation and also against the agents who help implement such plans.

Let the United States be reassured that the situation in Syria is strong and normal and that our people and armed forces will remain one solid bloc, as they were in the past and will be in the future. This steadfast country will remain an impregnable fortress in the face of U.S. plots and a force that will defeat all U.S. plans. U.S. psychological warfare will fall just as all conspiratorial plans and agent gangs will fall under the feet of our great people.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN121010 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Feb (SANA) -- In a commentary today, AL-BA'TH says: It was not strange for the United States to quickly fabricate falsehoods on the internal situation in Syria because by doing so the United States thinks that it is retaliating for its major defeat, particularly by Syria, at the United Nations.

The paper pointed out the U.S. attempts, especially after the October war and As-Sadat's treason, to force Syria into yielding to its plans and desires as represented in entrenching Israel's existence, occupation and full domination of the entire Arab homeland.

AL-BA'TH asserted that the U.S. attempts on both the external and internal levels have failed to strike at Syria's steadfastness. Instead, these attempts have reversed the aims pinned upon them because Syria did not only destroy and foil these attempts but it also increased its power and strengthened its national cohesion, thus becoming the basic and effective power in the region whose stand, supported by Arab liberation forces, defines the future of the region.

AL-BA'TH pointed out that the last of these U.S. attempts was the instigations and claims made by the U.S. State Department spokesman 2 days ago. These instigations and claims show that the United States is again trying to brush up its rusty agent tools, thinking that internal plotting might achieve something. However, this is an aimless arrow and Washington's dreams and bets are doomed to failure.

AL-BA'TH asserted that whether the United States liked it or not, Syria's internal front was and is still strong. Its people and army are a cohesive body under their great party and its courageous leadership. They also become more cohesive every time imperialism escalates its aggressive plots and plans.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Let the United States know that by sowing the seeds of hypocrisy and lies it will only harvest defeat.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON BOYCOTT OF U.S. PUBLISHED

NC121230 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Syria intends to ask for a total Arab economic and monetary boycott against the United States in reply to its support for Israel, the Tunisian newspaper AS-SABAH said today.

It published a Syrian draft resolution to this effect ahead of a special meeting here today of the council of Arab foreign ministers.

This meeting was asked for by Syria to examine the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights on Israel.

The Syrian draft resolution calls for the Arab countries to take "all necessary measures in all fields" to counter Israel's decision to annex the Golan region. Israel has embarked on a new aggression against the Arab nation, its security and peace.

The draft document also calls on the Arab countries "to keep by Syria's side and back it in opposing this aggressive Israeli decision."

The draft resolution reads: "The Council of Arab Foreign Ministers condemns the policy of the United States in the Middle East, particularly its support for the Israeli enemy."

American policy, it said, was an attack on the Arab nation and its vital interests. It demanded that the U.S. Government "cut off aid of all kinds to Israel, particularly military and financial assistance."

In its draft form the document states that, pending basic U.S. change in policy to the principle Arab causes and rights, the foreign ministers have decided that Arab countries shall cease dealing with American companies on development projects, halt the import of American products and put a stop to new Arab investment and deposits in U.S. firms and banks throughout the world.

It further asks for the Arab countries to withdraw Arab assets and deposits in American banks and companies worldwide for a period of five years. Persons who visit Jerusalem and the Golan region should be placed on a black list and be subject to the Arab boycott procedure, Syria demands.

Syria also asks the members of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), in their oil policies, to allow for the national interests of the Arab countries and the positions of the oil consumer countries with regard to Arab causes.

The draft resolution calls on Arab states to take appropriate measures against any state that adopts positions similar to those of the U.S. in regard to basic Arab rights.

AR-RIYAD INTERVIEWS KHADDAM ON UN, U.S.

PM111523 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 6 Feb 82 p 16

[Ahmad Hasan al-Yami interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in New York -- date not specified]

[Text] [Question] What are your impressions of the UN General Assembly debate?

[Answer] I am quite satisfied with the General Assembly debate. The vast majority of member states support the Arab position at the United Nations and are against the Israeli position and attitude in relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. They have particularly condemned the latest Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights.

[Question] Why was the clause questioning the Israeli delegation's accreditation papers omitted from the draft resolution before the voting?

[Answer] An Arab committee was entrusted with the task of studying the situation and taking the appropriate decision in the light of all the conditions prevailing at the United Nations.

[Question] How do you interpret the U.S. threat to withdraw U.S. aid to the United Nations in the event of a UN vote on a draft resolution calling for the suspension of Israel's membership?

[Answer] It confirms the U.S. administration's complete support for Israeli aggression. Israel cannot take any step in the region without a prior U.S. decision in support of such a step. By adopting such a stance, the United States not only harms the Arab cause but also places itself in a position of enmity toward the entire Arab nation.

[Question] Since the Israeli decision of 14 December annexing the Golan Heights, U.S. policy has passed through a number of stages indicating, if anything, contradictory attitudes toward Israel. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Yes, there were two stages to begin with in fact. The first was in keeping with the U.S. responsibilities as a superpower and as a Security Council member with special responsibility for world peace. That was when it voted in favor of the resolution condemning Israel, declaring its decision null and void and calling on the council to meet again to consider the issue. When the council met again, however, the measures that were supposed to be taken were not taken, as is known, and the United States abandoned its responsibilities and covered up for Israel. We are now witnessing the third stage at the General Assembly. The United States wants the confrontation to be between it and the Arabs, not between Israel and the Arabs.

[Question] Does Syria have any particular plan that can be considered suitable as an Arab strategy against this disappointing U.S. attitude toward Israel?

[Answer] All these issues will be discussed at the Arab foreign ministers conference due to be held in Tunis in a few days.

[Question] Is Syria satisfied with Arab support for it since the announcement of the Israeli decision annexing the Golan Heights?

[Answer] I am very pleased with the Arab stance and cooperation. I want to say here that the fraternal Arab states played an essential and important part in support of Syria. There is full Arab coordination aimed at providing the maximum support for the Arab resolution at the United Nations. There is no doubt that the high-level Arab participation in the UN debate reflects the importance of the Arab cause to all the Arab states.

[Question] Is Syria likely to urge a harder attitude toward the United States at the Arab foreign ministers conference?

[Answer] I do not wish to discuss in the media the ideas we intend to submit because this is a matter between us and our brothers and we should not convey our ideas to our brothers through the news media.

[Question] Could you tell us about the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's recent tour of the kingdom and other Gulf states?

[Answer] The president's recent visit to the Arab states was one of the best visits or contacts he has had with his brothers. We in Syria are satisfied with the contacts and discussions held during that visit.

[Question] Does this mean that Syria considers the Arab situation now to be better than it was before the Fes conference?

[Answer] Yes, I can say that it is better, especially if we bear in mind that the challenges facing the Arabs now oblige them to embark on a more effective stage in meeting these challenges.

[Question] Does this indicate that an Arab summit conference might be held in the near future?

[Answer] We have not discussed this matter yet.

[Question] How do you see Saudi-Syrian relations at present?

[Answer] Our relations are very good. They are based on trust, cooperation and understanding. Our views and the views of our brothers in the kingdom reflect the good, strong and fraternal ties between the two countries, especially after the president's recent visit to the kingdom and his talks with his majesty the king and His Highness Prince Fahd. We are satisfied with the continuous and positive development of our relations with our brothers in the kingdom. Signs of this development have appeared in the Saudi attitude and efforts at this emergency session of the UN General Assembly.

[Question] The possibility of an Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon is increasing daily as the date of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai draws nearer. All estimates are that Israel will shift all its weight to southern Lebanon before handing Sinai over to Egypt. Is there a specific Arab strategy for confronting such an aggression?

[Answer] Israel is committing aggressions daily and its military operations are continuous. Naturally, if it commits an aggression of this kind, then the Arab nation should confront it. We should not remain as we are. We should seek the best means of consolidating the Arab position and promoting better circumstances for Arab action leading to the best possible confrontation of this endless chain of Israeli moves to fulfill Israeli objectives.

[Question] Will Syria go ahead and conclude a strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Syria always seeks to achieve a military balance with Israel. I believe that three factors contribute to such balance.

1. Syria should be strong.

2. There should be Arab participation and solidarity with Syria.

3. Arab-Soviet relations should be strong to counterbalance that other strategic triangle comprising a strong Israel, participating Zionism and unlimited U.S. support for the enemy.

[Question] Do you believe that the United States and Israel will soon revive their strategic cooperation agreement?

[Answer] The agreement is in force continuously. The proof can be found in the massive U.S. pressure on the Third World countries for the sake of Israel.

[Question] Is there any truth in recent reports about the possibility of Syrian-Kuwaiti mediation to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war?

[Answer] Nobody has discussed this with us.

[Question] It was not raised during Al-Asad's talks with Kuwaiti officials.

[Answer] There was a general discussion on conditions in the Gulf region but there was no discussion on details.

CLARIFICATION OF U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS SOUGHT

TA111236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Israel is seeking clarification of reported statements by a senior American official that the U.S. has adopted a tougher policy line toward Israel. The remarks were made yesterday by an official on the plane taking U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger from Oman to Jordan. More from political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] One is reminded of the remarks made by a senior U.S. official aboard the plane of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They always turned out to be the remarks of Mr Kissinger himself. However, in Jerusalem Israeli officials, including senior ones, are not prepared to give a reaction to the latest remarks -- not even from behind the same cloak of politically pragmatic anonymity as the senior U.S. official.

This is being treated with extreme caution in Jerusalem. At the moment, I'm told, Israel wants to clarify exactly what was said. The caution on exactly what was told to reporters aboard the defense secretary's plane has a certain justification. While some reports say the official said the United States has adopted a tougher policy line toward Israel, others say the talk stopped short of calling America's attitude toward the Middle East a policy shift. Reporters were told that the U.S. has to balance its interests throughout the entire Middle East, according to the unnamed U.S. official, who need many friends, including Israel, in the region. [sentence as heard]

The official, talking about the U.S. responses to Israeli actions, such as the Golan Heights Law and the bombing of the Iraqi reactor, said, however, that there has been a change in the U.S. attitude toward Israel. I would describe it as pursuing a policy in which the friendship and the needs and problems of several friends of the United States are being considered, he said. Secretary Weinberger himself told reporters aboard his plane that he would be discussing the potential sale of U.S. ground-to-air missiles to Jordan, and would be ready to consider the supply of F-16 fighter planes to King Husayn. Those references to the possible supply of sophisticated weapons to Jordan did bring reaction in Jerusalem, where officials talked of Israeli concern at any hostile Arab country getting weaponry from any source. As to the statements of a tough U.S. policy against Israel, Israeli reactions on those may yet come. [end recording]

OFFICIALS SEE SECURITY DANGER IN ARMING OF JORDAN

TA121020 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Senior Cabinet level deliberations on the intentions of the U.S. administration to sell Jordan F-16 aircraft and mobile Hawk missiles are expected to take place in Jerusalem in the next few days. For some time now Jerusalem has been getting reports on U.S. administration trends -- particularly on the part of Secretary of defense Weinberger -- to equip Arab countries in the Persian Gulf, as well as Jordan, with sophisticated U.S. arms. This trend emerged against the background of the U.S. fight against Soviet penetration of the Middle East. These intentions were publicly disclosed yesterday with the publication of reports attributed to a "senior official" on Weinberger's plane, reports which Jerusalem believes actually came from the secretary himself. These statements mention plant to sell sophisticated means of warfare to Jordan.

Jerusalem regards these plans very gravely, seeing in them a great dnager to Israel's security and a lure for highly influential U.S. administration elements to cease taking Israel's interests into account.

Government sources emphasized to me last night that the United States has gradually been arming Israel's foes with sophisticated military equipment which has gradually closed the gap between the quality of the IDF and the neighboring armies.

The sources said that ever since the decision was first made to carry out the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia, Washington has not bothered to compensate Israel. The chief compensation for the sale of the sophisticated intelligence-gathering aircraft to Saudi Arabia was to be the new strategic ties between Israel and the United States, but these never materialized because of the administration's decision to suspend the strategic memorandum. The sources pointed out that Israel finds itself in a situation in which the United States is punishing it off and on and appeasing its enemies by equipping them with arms to jeopardize Israel's very existence.

At the moment it is not yet clear what course Israel will choose to protest the possible U.S. decision to supply Jordan with aircraft and missiles. In view of the results of the fight against the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia, it is not clear whether the Cabinet will decide to stage a head-on confrontation with the Reagan administration over this as well or not.

Jerusalem is not ruling out the possibility that Weinberger's tendencies will be offset within the U.S. administration by other elements. Realistic estimations maintain, however, the secretary of defense has a lot of power and his plan to supply the Arab countries with advanced arms is looked upon favorably by the president. This trend, which has received the support of important economic elements in the United States, has been encouraged by the administration's success in obtaining Senate approval for the sale of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

Political circles yesterday expressed their amazement over the statements made by the senior offical on Weinberger's plane, who is reported to have said that the U.S. administration intends to toughen its approach toward Israel. Those circles said this approach does not correctly reflect the traditional U.S. attitude toward Israel, which has so far been founded on friendship and the commitment to maintain its security. The circles mentioned Israel's constant objection to the sale of advanced arms to Arab countries, noting that if the U.S. intentions of selling sophisticated aircraft and missiles to Jordan are carried through, the Middle East balance of power would be tipped and this would pose a security threat to Israel.

SHIM'ON PERES CRITICIZES WEINBERGER STATEMENT

TA111812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said this evening that the sale of F-16 aircraft and improved Hawk missiles to Jordan might harm Israel's security and U.S. maneuverability in this region. He issued this statement in reaction to the statement made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger that he would ask Congress to approve this arms deal with Jordan. Speaking at a Labor Party Bureau meeting, Peres said Israel must make it clear to the United States that the danger inherent in the sale of sophisticated arms to Jordan is grave and the United States must prevent the deal from going through.

HATZOFE SEES DANGER IN U.S. ARMING OF ARABS

TA120739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 12 Feb 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFE writes that Caspar Weinberger's visit to the Middle East has proved that Washington no longer makes do with arming Saudi Arabia but is determined to be a major arms supplier to all the Arab countries in the region. After the arms deals with Saudi Arabia, other deals have been signed with the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and others.

Of course, we cannot be apathetic in the face of the large arms deal between the United States and Egypt and the U.S. administration's decision to almost double military aid to the Egyptians. In short, the new U.S. policy line toward Israel necessitates a political reassessment by the Israeli Government in order to prepare adequately for the political and security struggles ahead of us.

DAVAR VIEWS POSSIBLE OVERTHROW OF AL-ASAD

TA120641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] DAVAR writes this morning that Israel has nothing to look forward to from the possible overthrow of the Al-Asad regime in Damascus. Writes DAVAR: The major source of opposition to Al-Asad, that is the Muslim Brotherhood, is even more anti-Israel than the Ba'th Party. The paper comments on the broad base of the uprising in Syria and the fact that many army officers have refused to take action against the rebels.

AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO BE INCREASED

TA120640 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Report by Yitzhaq 'Oqed]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Israeli is to increase its aid programmes to countries around the world, in response to the UN General Assembly resolution calling for the isolation of this country. The international cooperation division of the Foreign Ministry has drawn up plans for increased assistance.

Yitzhaq Tzarfati, deputy director of the division, told a press conference here yesterday that the extent of the aid would depend on the funds available. In response to a question, Tzarfati rejected the idea of making assistance conditional. One of the main reasons countries came to Israel for aid, he said, was the fact that no strings were attached.

HA'ARETZ ANALYZES NORTHERN BORDER SITUATION

TA111453 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] It is said that at the last moment a war was prevented in the north last week. Is that so? According to one version, a war was prevented because Prime Minister Menahem Begin was opposed to the proposals by Sharon and Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan. Another version has it that Begin was not exactly among the opponents and that other ministers -- Levi, Burg and Tzipori -- were the ones who were firmly opposed to it and their opposition was further reinforced by the stormy reaction. The offices of the prime minister and the defense minister have firmly denied these reports. Rumors, however, have meanwhile been spread that 1 week before the date of the planned attack Sharon held a coordination meeting with Bashir al-Jumayyil in Lebanon. This rumor was also denied, and by the Lebanese side as well. Still, our minds have not been put at ease because of increasing reports that Washington cautioned Israel against a military move in the north. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis has been paying too many visits to the prime minister. Also, the former chief of staff, MK Mordekhay Gur, has been sending messages to various Cabinet ministers cautioning against hasty developments in the north without giving the government the opportunity to ponder their actions and their consequences.

The question persists: If there is no fire behind the heavy column of smoke rising in various places, then who is interested in this publicity about an expected war in the north? Is the intention just to deter the terrorists and the Syrians? What will happen if this deterent does not work and the terrorists again send new squads into Israeli territory?

Is one such infiltration from the northern or any other border enough for the entire region to erupt in war? Everybody knows that the situation is far more serious than the denials indicate because otherwise why would Israel suddenly and urgently send a special, expert and knowledgeable envoy to Washington? Even if we wanted to believe the explanation issued by the defense minister's office that Israel is currently not interested in a war in the north, the impression has been created that events have been unfolding based on the knowledge that only one spark would be necessary and that just one terrorist would be enough -- whereas in the past we easily put up with such occurrences -- to make it impossible not to launch an offensive.

The opinion has recently taken root among security circles that a conflagration in the north is inevitable and that it is only a question of time until a clash occurs between the sides. According to this view, the clash is unavoidable and the question is who will set the wick on fire. What is the basis of this evaluation? It consists of two parts: What is happening on the Arab side of the border and what is happening in Israel.

Since the cease-fire, the terrorists in Lebanon have developed an unprecedented infrastructure: hundreds of field and antiaircraft cannons, mobile antiaircraft cannons, tanks, armored carriers, anti-tank missiles, large ammunition depots as well as an abundant number of trenches and mines. When such a buildup occurs opposite a line of settlements it constitutes a stimulus to the terrorists to operate and to the IDF to remove this threat at any cost. True, the Arab armies deployed beyond the border also constitute a potential threat, however, the difference is that the terrorists do not make do with a state of war such as prevails with the Arab armies but they act by sending sabotage and murder squads to Israel and by hitting Israeli and Jewish targets overseas. Therefore, in the case of the terrorists the question is a real threat rather than mere declarations.

Those subscribing to this evaluation claim that it is inconceivable that the terrorists should restrain themselves and refrain from acting. They cannot be satisfied with having military strength without putting it to use, this runs counter to their very nature and existence. Such a situation is incompatible with their ideological conception. They proudly point at this conception as being their hallmark, as opposed to the Arab countries. Such a situation would contradict their rasion d'etre. In addition, one should look at what is happening in the Syrian camp: Since Israel passed the Golan Heights Law, Al-Asad has had good reasons to carry out some kind of war operation against Israel. He has a political justification and he enjoys the indirect support of the UN General Assembly. If Al-Asad arrives at the conclusion that a military move will help him more than it will threaten him -- both in the internal and pan-Arab spheres -- he will go ahead with it or he will encourage the terrorists to act (in order to come to their aid later on, as the protector of the Palestinians).

On the Israeli side, too, there are indications of Israel's impatience and increased readiness to undertake risks. The ceasefire reached in July 1981 is bad for various reasons: Israel has been watching the terrorists build an infrastructure opposite its settlements and it has been unable to do anything, although it realizes that a conflagration would cause damage and casualties. Since July 1981 the government has been trying to improve the condition of the air shelters of the entire population along the northern border but it has been unable to close all the gaps. In order to build a complex of shelters for the entire population in the north, one that would allow people to stay inside for days rather than just a few hours, Israel needs many billions of shekels which it does not have. This situation causes much nervousness to both the civilians and the military. The consequence may take various forms: On the one hand, it may encourage an operation to drive away the danger and, on the other it may stimulate efforts to prevent an operation so as not to become exposed.

Israel is also in dire straits in the sphere of internal information. Israeli leaders have given too many promises to the people who see and hear things but do not witness their implementation, such as the promise to remove the Syrian surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon at once. The Syrian missles will soon have been stationed for 1 year in Lebanon and our warning has not been heeded. The Syrians are not afraid to occasionally fire some missiles and they have recently hit a Yemeni plane flying over al-Biqa'.

Moreover, we did not do anything even when the Syrians reinforced their troops in southern Lebanon. Another promise which could not be fulfilled was made before the fighting in July 1981, namely, that shells would no longer fall on Qiryat Shemona. The latter was followed by another promise -- accompanied by an explicit threat -- that we would not allow the situation existing in July 1981 to recur. This promise was further strengthened by a Cabinet decision. Recently, after the infiltration of the terrorist squad from Jordan, the defense minister said that this applies not only to the northern border, Israel would not tolerate infiltration from any border. In short, too many promises and threats. A government that respects itself cannot afford to get involved in so many declarations without getting into a state of frustration. The time might come when one spark will fire this frustration into an energetic military operation.

It should be noted in this respect that the compliments Washington has been showering on Saudi Arabia for the role it played in mediating the cease-fire in Lebanon only increase Israel's frustration and anger. As a matter of fact, Israel cannot see the Saudi mediation in a positive light because although the mediation efforts were aimed at preventing a war in the north, its predetermined goal was to reach an Arab solution. The Saudis accomplished this goal, to wit: The Syrian missiles remained in Lebanon and Israel did not act due to U.S. pressure, the terrorists were spared the IDF's attacks and they may now establish a vast infrastructure while we are not allowed to interfere. They have succeeded in putting an end to the IDF's offensive in the months preceding July 1981 which gave the terrorists a lot of trouble. Is that not a successful Arab solution? When Israel realized this it became upset with Washington for suggesting we agree to the compliments and gifts showered in Riyadh as recompense.

When such complex motives and facts exist on both sides, it is only natural to predict that a conflagration in the north is inevitable, and if this view gains support it is only natural that one should begin scheduling [tizmun] the war. If a war is inevitable anyway, then why should we not determine the best thing from our point of view? This resembles a family discussion about the best time for a member of the family to undergo major surgery. The only difference is that a successful operation guarantees better health later. However, in our case it is not at all certain whether a war in the north would prove successful. When a small nation contemplates initiating a war it must devote a great deal of thought to the question of what will happen the morning after; what will be our strategic situation after victory in the battlefield; how will the U.S. administration led by Reagan -- which has punished us on various occasions -- react; who will guarantee us that Reagan will agree to replace the equipment that will be lost in the war? How will the Soviet Union react to our attack on the Syrians? Will we not lose the peace with Egypt for which we have paid such a great deal? Will we not play into the hands of our enemies by unifying the eastern front, by bringing about the end to the war between Iraq and Iran and by supplying the Arab countries -- angry about the freeze imposed on oil prices -- with an excuse to raise prices just as they did after the Yom Kippur War and thus have the anger of the entire Western world directed at us? The prime question should be whether terrorist attempts can be prevented only through a comprehensive war and whether one terrorist squad should dictate such a move to us.

According to one version, the result of such a war may be that Bashir al-Jumayyil and the Christians will take over most of Lebanon and turn it into a moderate state with hardly any PLO presence. This is a very uncertain possibility not only because the Christian camp is looking for pragmatic solutions which might be directed against Israel but also because it is very doubtful they are capable of taking over Lebanon with the opposition of the Syrians, and leftist forces and the Muslims in Lebanon. Whoever talks about a Christian takeover in Lebanon in the wake of a war in the north must also take into account the possibility that such a war might end in an imposed solution and that we may also be forced to withdraw from the Golan Heights just as we withdrew from the Suez Canal after the Yom Kippur War. Hence, the conclusion must be that a war -- especially for a small and isolated nation as Israel -- is like playing roulette: not all the numbers win and if one errs in one's estimates the game might end like Russian roulette.

JORDANIAN TROOP CONCENTRATION ON BORDER NOTED

TA111509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 111500 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Over the last 3 days unusual concentrations of the Jordanian Army have been seen in the region of the Jordan Valley and the Bet She'an Valley. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht points out that this morning several scores of armored personnel carriers and helicopters flying in formation were seen. Our correspondent comments that such movement on the Jordanian side [of the Jordan River] has not been seen in the area for many years. Our political correspondent believes that the Jordanian Army movements are a result of contacts between the United States and Jordan, and that their purpose is to prevent terrorist infiltration from Jordan into the territories. The United States explained to Israel that it had received promises from Jordan that the latter would also work in the future to prevent terrorist activity from its territory.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP SUPPORTS GOLAN LAW

TA121158 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] A delegation of French parliamentarians belonging to the opposition's radical right wing yesterday toured southern Lebanon. They expressed their opposition to the incorporation of French troops in UNIFIL. The 51-member delegation comprises mainly parliamentarians. It is headed by Jacques (Dominati), who had once served as a minister for civil servants under Giscard d'Estaing.

In the course of its tour of southern Lebanon, the delegation members met with militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad and heard a report from him on the situation in the area, including his complaints about repeated cease-fire violations by the terrorists. The head of the delegation said he and his colleagues believe Israel has a right to use defensive measures in the north as it sees fit, the delegation members similarly justified the application of Israeli law to the Golan. The 15 militia soldiers who had conquered Hill 880 some 2 months ago are still in control of it, and UNIFIL troops continue to encircle them.

RAFAH RESIDENTS UPSET OVER PROPOSED BOUNDARIES

TA121156 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by 'Amos Hadad]

[Text] There has been considerable agitation in Rafah recently, particularly among the mayors and various organizations, against the backdrop of the fear that the homes of families residing in the "Canada" refugee camp might be demolished when the new borderline with Egypt is demarcated in advance of the withdrawal on 26 April. The security forces have taken measures to forestall possible demonstrations by the families living in that refugee camp if no solution is found to the plight of the 516 families. This is the assessment of knowledgeable sources.

Rafah municipality has issued a manifesto, published in the Arab press, calling on all the heads of the local councils in the Gaza district as well as in Judaea and Samaria and all the organizations active in the territories to oppose plans for dividing the city. Rafah municipality similarly demands that no plants be uprooted unless those affected by it are properly compensated. In addition to publishing the manifesto, Mayor Shaykh (Shihada Zu'rub) and members of the Municipal Council have threatened to resign. They said they would submit their resignation to the head of the civilian administration, Brig Gen Yosef Lunz, if no solution is found to the partitioning of the town and the demolition of the houses.

The civilian administration has promised the inhabitants in numerous talks that no one will remain without compensation and that all those who are eligible will be properly compensated. The inhabitants do not accept this, insisting on their demand that they remain in the Canada camp and that the border be pushed a bit so the camp is included in Israeli territory.

WEST BANK COMMUNISTS PARTY ISSUES NEW PUBLICATION

TA120516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 FMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] AL-WATAN, the first organ of the Palestinian Communist Party, is being published in the territories. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, notes that the Soviet Union is opposed to a separate communist party in the territories and has ordered Palestinian communists to join the Jordanian party. Nevertheless, several Palestinian communists have organized a separate party under the aegis of George Habash. As stated, they have now also begun distributing a publication. Under Jordanian rule, communist activities were banned in the territories and this legal ban is actually still valid.

BANK NOTES FALL IN 1981 FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

TA111129 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by economic correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] Bank of Israel experts cannot explain why the Israeli economy's foreign currency reserves fell during the first nine months of 1981 by a larger amount than the value of imported goods as reported by customs. Possible causes suggested for the net drop of $2.4 billion, up from $1.4 billion during the same period in 1980, include unreported exports of capital and advance payments for purchase of items not yet received.

The Central Statistics Bureau figures released yesterday show a $1.2 billion rise in foreign debt -- public and private -- to reach a total of $2-2.7 billion. This is a gross figure, not taking assets into account. At the same time, there was a $0.7 billion drop in foreign assets, and a loss of $0.5 billion more due to the relative fall in value of European currencies. These three components add up to the net $2.4 billion loss.

Some $300 million of the $500 million lost due to the European currency fall was absorbed by the Bank of Israel.

Parallel figures for the first nine months of 1980 show a $1.7 billion increase in foreign debt and a $300 million rise in the value of Israel's foreign currency holdings.

During 1981, there was a trend toward shorter term debts. In addition Bank of Israel data released recently showed that the country's commercial banks had to cut back on some of their foreign holdings to help finance exports by local manufacturers. In this, they replaced to a large extent the central bank, which saw its own resources for the same purpose dry up, and only large-scale transfers of foreign currency to Israel prevented their balances from seriously dropping.

Yesterday's figures show that transfer payments to Israel for January-September 1981 amounted to $2.2 billion up from $2.0 billion in 1980. These covered 62 percent of the current debt, compared to 67 percent a year before. The rest was financed by import of capital and depletion of the country's foreign currency reserves. Israel's foreign debt for goods and services during 1981's first nine months reached $3.6 billion, up from $2.9 billion, for the same period of 1980. Most of the increase is accounted for by a large defence import bill, $1.6 billion compared to $1.1 billion.

BEGIN MEETS WITH HEAD OF YAMIT SETTLERS COMMITTEE

TA111216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The prime minister today met with the chairman of the Yamit settlements committee. The meeting was held at the initiative of the latter, who cautioned that the compensation issue had not yet been resolved. Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that the settlements committee will meet tomorrow, with many of the settlers calling for protest actions against the government. The chairman of the settlements committee told the prime minister that the past few weeks had been a process in which his people had drawn closer to the Members of the Movement To Stop the Sinai Withdrawal.

PORI POLL: U.S. COMMITMENT CONSIDERED IMPORTANT

TA111247 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Feb 82 p 3

[Pori poll]

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public attaches great importance to the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and believes that U.S.-Israeli relations will continue to be close. These are the findings of a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA' ARETZ.

The question posed was: "In your opinion, how important is it for Israel that the United States should continue its strong commitment toward Israel's security?" Some 71.4 percent replied that the U.S. commitment is "very important" to Israel's security while 19.8 percent said that the U.S. commitment is "important to a certain extent." Only 3.2 percent noted that the U.S. commitment "is not so important" and a slight minority of 0.9 percent replied that the U.S. commitment "is not at all important." Some 4.7 percent of those polled did not have an opinion on the issue.

Another question posed in the poll was: "How do you see U.S.-Israeli relations in the future: Do you think that these will be close relations with occasional tensions or do you believe that Israeli-U.S. relations will gradually weaken?" Some 78.4 percent believe that relations will be close with occasional tensions, whereas 10.7 percent think that relations between the United States and Israel "will gradually weaken." Another 10.9 percent said they did not know what would be the future of relations between Israel and the United States.

The poll was conducted with a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed in their homes throughout Israel.

OAU COMMITTEE CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS ON CHAD

EA111302 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The OAU standing committee on Chad entered its second day this morning at the Kenyatta international conference center under the chairmanship of His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

The committee's first session continued throughout the night and adjourned shortly after 0100 this morning. There are six presidents, from Zaire, Nigeria, Zambia, Guinea, the Central African Republic and Kenya, among the delegates from 18 African countries.

Other reports from the conference hall say the OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, has proposed a budget of more than 162 million shilling for the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad. In his report to the committee, Mr Kodjo said the force was faced with financial problems and disclosed that an approach has been made to the United Nations for financial and material assistance.

In another report, the commander of the observer group in Chad, Colonel Macharia of Kenya, said there have been no adverse reports on the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad, and stated that life in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, is almost back to normal. Colonel Macharia deplored the malicious propaganda by some media directed at the OAU force.

NAN Correspondents' Report

AB111255 Lagos NAN in English 1220 GMT 11 Feb 82

[By Bisi Olawumi and Mike Osunde]

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (NAN) -- The OAU standing committee meeting on Chad continued in Nairobi this morning with the issue of securing an immediate ceasefire and extending the mandate of the Transitional Government of President Goukouni Oueddei dominating the discussions.

Sources close to the meeting told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Nairobi that one of the countries contributing troops to the peace-keeping force in Chad had stressed the need for a ceasefire to enhance the peace-keeping operations of the OAU troops there.

On the issue of extending the life of the Transitional Government [words indistinct] President Goukouni and the former defense minister, Hissein Habre.

NAN also gathered that President Goukouni walked out on the committee yesterday in protest against the proposal for negotiation. According to Chad sources, President Goukouni had argued that the formation of the transition government was essentially the making of Nigeria and not the OAU. [sentence as received] He therefore contended that the OAU standing committee should not now start (?estimating) what the situation in Chad should be.

However, observers in Nairobi believe that if the OAU fails to reach an agreement at the end of its meeting today, President Goukouni could seek the help of Libya to sustain his position.

Conference sources also believe that President Goukouni is playing for time until the next OAU summit in June when the Libyan leader would become the chairman of the organization.

Moi Summing Up

EA111634 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The chairman of the OAU, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, today reiterated that the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad is not a fighting force, but was charged with ensuring the defense and security of that country. The president said that the 18th assembly of the OAU, which met in Nairobi last June, resolved that the peace-keeping force would remain in charge awaiting the integration of government forces. The OAU chairman was speaking at the closing of the 2-day OAU standing committee on Chad at the Kenyatta international conference center.

On the question of logistical and financial support, on behalf of the committee, President Moi acknowledged with gratitude the contributions of the countries which provided peace-keeping and observer troops now in Chad. He said that the standing committee had agreed that the force must be fully equipped and maintained by contributions from OAU member countries. President Moi added that the committee had also agreed that the UN be approached for assistance in realization of the exercise. He said that the problem of Chad was a problem of international community as it poses a threat to peace in Africa and elsewhere.

Moving a vote of thanks, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire commended President Moi for his efforts in running the continental body since taking over as the chairman. He said the president's efforts were now beginning to bear fruits as regards peace on the African Continent.

Meanwhile, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria and Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea left Nairobi this morning for home. Both presidents left on a Nigerian Airways plane. They were seen off at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by President Moi.

Text of Adopted Motion

AB111556 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The following is the text of the motion on Chad adopted in Nairobi on Thursday by the OAU permanent committee. It was read by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo.

The OAU permanent committee on Chad, after meeting in Nairobi and considering the Chadian problem to be first of all a political one and that only a political arrangement can ensure a just and lasting solution to that problem, considering that such solution can only be found by the Chadian people themselves and reaffirming in this regard that the inter-African force is a neutral force whose role is to maintain peace and to ensure the setting up of a national integrated army in Chad without favoring any political faction, convinced that to accomplish this mission, the inter-African force must be provided with sufficient financial and logistic means as well as with further troops, has made the following decisions:

Each OAU member state must make a contribution to the inter-African force in Chad and the extent of the contribution of each member is to be determined by the secretary general of the organization. A commission comprising the secretary general and ministers and [words indistinct] inter-African force must be created and charged with collecting the funds for the force.

The OAU permanent committee reaffirms the neutrality of the inter-African force.

The OAU permanent committee recommends a lasting political solution. In this regard, the permanent committee which met in Nairobi with President Daniel arap Moi presiding calls on the interested parties:

1. To implement an immediate cease-fire, that is, on 28 February at midnight;

2. To begin negotiations on 15 March on national reconciliation under the auspices of the permanent committee and in an African country to be determined;

3. To draw up from 1 to 30 April a provisional constitution and to proceed to adopt it;

4. From 1 May to 30 June 1982, to hold legislative and presidential elections and to proceed to the inauguration of the new institutions under the auspices of the OAU;

5. On 30 June, to end the mission of the inter-African force to Chad, withdrawing the force.

FAN Representative's Reaction

AB111644 Paris AFP in French 1559 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The motion adopted on Thursday by the OAU permanent committee on Chad is a great victory for the Chadian people and for the OAU, a representative of Hissein Habre's FAN said in Nairobi on Thursday.

Mohamed Djiber, member of the FAN commanding council, told AFP that his movement has always advocated negotiations among the warring factions and, after reconciliation, elections should be organized so that the Chadian people can choose their institutions and the men to run these institutions. We were the first to propose a cease-fire after the departure of the Libyans, Djiber said. He was giving the first FAN reaction after the Nairobi summit. The cease-fire should now be negotiated among the parties, he added.

Force-Elections Link

AB111804 Paris AFP in French 1715 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 11 Feb (AFP) -- The continued presence of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad is linked with Goukouni Oueddei's government's acceptance of elections under the auspices of the OAU, an OAU press release indicates.

The release, issued a few hours after the end of the Nairobi minisummit on Chad, indicates that, in accordance with the Lagos accord -- signed in December 1979 -- the OAU permanent committee on Chad demands that national elections be held under OAU supervision within 4 months.

The continued presence of the peace-keeping force will be linked with the acceptance of these conditions by the Transitional National Union Government of Chad [GUNT] in power in Ndjamena, the English version of the release indicates. The French version, which seems to be a translated version, indicates that the continued presence of the troops will force the GUNT to accept these conditions.

The motion adopted by the heads of state during their 2-day meeting and read on Thursday morning urged the interested parties to hold legislative and presidential elections and to establish new institutions under the auspices of the OAU. But that text did not indicate that the mandate of the force, which will in any case end at the latest on 30 June 1982, was linked with the acceptance by Goukouni of this appeal.

Goukouni To 'Contest'

AB111818 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Feb 11 (AFP) -- The Organisation of African Unity today firmly called on the two sides in the civil war in Chad to observe a ceasefire and open negotiations aimed at national reconciliation.

The call, which came during the closing session of a two-day meeting of the OAU standing committee on Chad here, was apparently equally firmly opposed by the Chadian delegation led by President Goukouni Oueddei

Sources in Goukouni delegation said they would contest the legality of decisions. "We are not bound by the resolution of this committee. We did not take part in this conference," one member said. Mr. Goukouni has strongly opposed negotiations with the armed forces of the North (FAN) led by his former Defence Minister Hissein Habre, whose troops have in recent weeks taken control of north, east and central Chad.

But the FAN, which had said negotiations were the only way to peace, described the committee's resolution as an enormous victory for the Chadian people and the OAU.

Mr Goukouni appeared to have little room for manoeuvre faced with the OAU recommendations, which call for a ceasefire to come into effect on February 28, observers said. The resolution was agreed by the committee unanimously, with the exception of the Chadian delegation which did not attend the [words indistinct]

Sources said it was the attitude of Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal -- the three states which have provided troops for the peacekeeping force -- which determined such a degree of agreement. Nigeria's President Shehu Shagari had earlier emphasized that one of the problems facing the peacekeeping force was that it was provided and supported by only three countries while the OAU had 50 members.

Kodjo Interviewed

AB120738 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo in Nairobi following 10-11 February meeting of OAU standing committee on Chad -- recorded]

[Text] [Kodjo] The meeting of the standing committee on Chad was held in a quite normal manner, that is to say, the heads of states of member governments of this committee reviewed the current situation in Chad itself. They listened to different reports, especially from those who command the African troops in Chad, and drew necessary conclusions concerning the financing of these forces and the Chadian problem as considered in its entirety as a global issue. You are aware of the results of this meeting. There is a press communique and there is also a resolution that defines precisely the dates for the return to a normal situation in Chad.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, what is the amount of money needed for the maintenance of the inter-African force in Chad? Are the figures known?

[Answer] The figures are known, but I think it is superfluous to cite them here. What must be borne in mind is that this involves a substantial amount and that the contribution of all African countries is necessary. The contribution of African countries is indispensable to pool together a part of the funds, on one hand, and to demonstrate the good intentions of Africans, on the other. In the face of world opinion and the international community from which help is solicited for the resolution of the Chadian problem.

[Question] Goukouni Oueddei, who attended the first part of this meeting, ended by boycotting it again at the last minute. Do you have the feeling that finally there is a demonstration of good will on his part to help find a way out of the difficulties or resolve the Chadian problem?

[Answer] I would do well to avoid making any judgement on the attitude of the heads of the governments and heads of state. I will simply say that regarding the members of the committee, they have always shown a spirit of good will to negotiate with the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad in a way that all the operations are carried out in a joint and concerted manner. In any case, I think the different decisions made will be communicated or have already been transmitted to the GUNT president by the current president of the OAU and that on this occasion too the possibility for the exchange of viewpoints in this connection cannot be ruled out.

[Question] In connection with the resolution just presented [words indistinct], referring to the resolution on the Chadian problem, are you optimistic about the outcome of this issue?

[Answer] It is not a question of being optimistic or pessimistic. The essential thing to do is to act.

Mobutu Comments

AB120800 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The minisummit held in Nairobi on Chad has ended. The OAU has drawn up a definite timetable for a cease-fire, the start of negotiations, organization of general elections and withdrawal of the inter-African peace-keeping force. As far as the OAU is concerned, everything must be settled before 3 June. A resolution to this effect was adopted unanimously in a tense atmosphere, but it did not seem to have the assent of the Chadian Government. The founding chairman of the MPR, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, is expected back in Zaire tomorrow. We will now try to link up at once with Kadior Mukassa for details happening in Nairobi:

The 2-day meeting of the OAU standing committee on Chad ended this morning in Nairobi. The founding chairman of the MPR, President citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who just received Goukouni Oueddei for 2 hours, was present at the conference hall during the closing ceremony presided over by Arap Moi. Just after the closing ceremony and before even coming out of the conference hall, the founding chairman granted an interview to a special correspondent of radio France Internationale:

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] if the withdrawal of foreign forces is required?

[Answer] No, on the contrary. A timetable has been stipulated: cease-fire 28 February at midnight; 15 March, commencement of negotiations for national reconciliation in Chad; the entire month of April, drawing up of the new draft constitution; and finally, during the remaining 60 days -- of May and June -- preparation for elections and then the installation of new institutions.

[Question] What about a detailed political settlement?

[Answer] No, not in the communique, yes, yes. [as heard]

[Question] What does that mean, in clear terms?

[Answer] It means clearly that the solution for Chad is mainly political. The solution cannot be military.

[Question] Therefore, the OAU has no military solution to face Hissene Habre's FAN?

[Answer] The OAU is not there for such a thing. The agreements signed between the OAU and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] specify this.

[Question] Why did President Goukouni criticize the committee's composition?

[Answer] I cannot answer for him in any way. I received him for 1 hour and 55 minutes -- say 2 hours -- this morning to convince him to take up this subject with everyone but the presence of some delegations did not please him. That is not my concern.

[Question] Do you think that real reconciliation is possible between the two men, between Goukouni and Habre?

[Answer] Listen, the OAU is there for Chad and the Chadians. These people who have suffered so much for years must be helped and I think that we have done this by stressing the assistance of the OAU, and therefore of all the African people, to be given to the Chadian people. Obviously, we cannot overlook these enemy brothers who are not grasping the need for a national reconciliation.

[Question] It is an absolute necessity now?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Does everyone agree on this or is it a majority settlement?

[Answer] Everyone agreed unanimously.

[Question] Without exception?

[Answer] With only one exception, Chad, which was not at the meeting.

[Question] Why was Chad unwilling to attend this meeting?

[Answer] Well, because of the presence of certain delegations which it did not like. That is all.

[Question] And since Chad, in this case, doesn't agree with the committee, will the GUNT implement the decisions that you have made?

[Answer] I think that the OAU gave us the mandate to do this work. Well, the work is done. There are 11 factions if not 12. The factions that will agree, will agree, and those that don't agree will not agree, that is all.

[Question] Will you impose yourselves in one way or the other?

[Answer] You mean impose ourselves? We are not there to impose anything on anyone but one must be correct and put an end to this problem that has lasted so long.
[end recording]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES 'MARCH ON INFORMATION MEDIA'

NC111138 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Within the framework of affirming the people's authority and guiding the masses in determining their own future, the brother leader of the revolution has met with members of the secretariats of the student popular conferences to throw light on some questions included in the agenda of the student conferences.

The meeting was attended by professors from Lebanese universities and Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform in Nicaragua.

The brother leader noted that a decision was made concerning the students' employment but for reasons unknown so far the decision has not been fully applied. He emphasized that the decision on dividing the scholastic year does not mean taking fees, but it means participation by this live force in building progress in the Jamahiriyah.

Regarding the question of marching on the media, the brother leader noted that there are two types of world media: official information and commercial information. The information media under the Jamahiriyah system is substantially different from these two systems.

The brother leader noted that the solution for the Jamahiriyah system is that the mass media information should serve the masses. He said the final solution is to set up a people's committee from all groups, such as the unions of students, engineers, women and other. However, in the phase of affirming the people's authority -- which is the period in which the revolutionary committees should incite the masses to assert the people's authority -- the media must be controlled by the revolutionary committees as they are a means for propagation. The information media at this stage are a platform for incitement and an instrument to incite the masses to assert and consolidate their popular authority and to propagate the era of the masses.

The leader explained there are no other means for the revolutionary committees because they are the structure of the era of the masses. He stressed there must be a march on the information media through the student revolutionary committees in schools, institutes and universities where, at every student conference, the revolutionary committees must march on the information media. The student conferences must select persons who can direct the media together with the student revolutionary committees and a conference should be held, after the selection is made from the student base, to direct the march.

On education, the leader affirmed that knowledge is the natural right of man. He pointed out that science must not be monopolized and no one must be deprived of it as is the case now where some states are being prevented from entering the atomic age by other states that are monopolizing the atomic age.

The borther leader noted the present education scale and said it is not in line with the era of the masses because the society of the masses is the society of freedom and the trend of education must be toward scientific education.

He threw light on self-management -- a new system stemming from the nature of the masses society -- and said the owners, and not employees, must manage all public establishments such as the educational institutes where self-management must be taught in class. He threw light on the self-sufficiency clause in that every institute, under specific terms, must be self-sufficient.

The brother leader noted the imperialist challenges facing the Arab nation: The United States believes that by pressuring us by withdrawing its experts or by stopping its oil purchases, it can dictate conditions to us not to oppose U.S. policy or not to support the Palestinians and to give up our freedom.

The brother leader said we are capable of meeting the challenge and of forgetting about oil in confronting imperialism.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES LEBANESE TEACHERS

LD111800 Tripoli JANA in English 1431 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, last Tuesday evening conferred with the teaching staff of the Lebanese university (64 lecturers).

An intellectual discussion ensued in which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said Lebanon is an active theatre of Arab interaction reflecting the Arab reality. He said the Lebanese people are the vanguard of the Arab nation, living as they are a life of hardship and courageously fighting the enemy.

He added: "This gives us hope in the effectiveness of the Arab nation and its superior capability in facing difficult challenges. With its resources and capabilities, this nation can gain victory....

Lebanon is currently passing through tragic times, all for the Arab nation. It is in the frontline, facing the enemy and presenting sacrifices for the Arab nation....

"The Lebanese people are paying a high price for the Palestinian cause whilst the Arabs look on as spectators, as if what is happening in Lebanon is no concern of theirs...in fact these Arabs are exercising treachery...."

On the third universal theory, Col al-Qadhdafi said: "The Green Book is the cornerstone of this theory. The theory provides for the immediate transfer from a bourgeois-dominated to a socialist society, eliminating the need for all transitional periods in between. The theory seeks to achieve happiness. It also calls for man's freedom by liberation from human needs...If man achieves freedom then happiness is automatically attained.... The third universal theory seeks to end oppression and exploitation by destroying the forces behind them and ultimately seeking the exercise of authority by all people.... The theory further calls for an end to the monopolisation of authority, wealth, arms, culture, sport, fashion, art and religion."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said these goals will no doubt be realised once the era of the masses is brought about. He said: "Through popular revolution, exploitation and oppression shall be eradicated and the masses shall be the wielders of arms. Through the masses' accession to authority, the struggle for power will end, as the people will exercise this authority directly with no intermediaries to allegedly represent them. The struggle for wielding control over resources and arms will also end, with the masses carrying arms...."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the stages of the bitter struggle being waged for humanity's salvation and the creation of a mass society. He also referred to the serious attempts made throughout history to reach this goal, and to the sacrifices made by mankind for salvation and happiness.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "Peoples are now continuing these attempts and presenting even further sacrifices to end traditional forms of government forces and exploitation." He said: Peoples are in need of a clear vision to enable them to achieve success. Such a vision can only come through intense experiences and the continuation of struggle...."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the failure of traditional forms of government in expressing the hopes and expectations of the masses. He added: "The people can express their own needs properly. It is for this that the people should wield authority and destroy all tools of so-called representation...

"The masses are capable of exercising authority and taking decisions that reflect their hopes and expectations. Throughout the world, these masses are continuing their struggle for liquidating all tools of traditional government in a bid to attain power and exercise authority directly...

"With the establishment of the jamahiriyah (society of the masses) the struggle for power, wealth and arms shall end. These three weapons, that have long terrorized ordinary citizens, shall be then in the hands of the people, liberating them from fear, oppression and exploitation..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that by the establishment of the jamahiriyah in Libya, the cornerstone for the era of the masses had been laid, representing the final stage in the masses' long struggle to wield authority...The motto, he added, now becomes "no democracy with people's congresses..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi discussed the method by which popular resolutions are passed and implemented. He explained the process by which the people's congresses first discuss their agendas and then draft their resolutions which the respective congress secretaries submit to the General People's Congress. The General People's Congress, which includes the secretaries of people's committees, secretaries of vocational congresses and unions, drafts the resolutions passed by the people's congresses and coordinates them.

In this respect, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the General Peoples Congress is merely a committee responsible for drafting the texts of resolutions and cannot deal with the resolutions passed by the people's congresses.

He said: "The resolutions of the people's congresses, which were drafted by the General People's Congress, themselves determine the jamahiriyah's internal and foreign policy. After that, the people's committees are responsible for implementing the resolutions under the supervision of the people's congresses.

"At this stage and until the people's authority is consolidated and the people become accustomed to the exercise of authority, there needs to be someone who can urge the people to exercise their authority. This body is made up of the revolutionary committees."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi underlined that the idea of revolutionary committees is part of a new international movement which differs completely from previous revolutionary or political movements because all those attempted to seek power in order to exercise it against the people and their interest. He said while in the past the aim had been to seize power, the aim of the revolutionary committees is to see the masses acquire power.

"When this is accomplished, the revolutionary committees will continue to incite the masses to continue their exericse of power and see that their authority is not relinquished. This is the crucial difference which differentiates the revolutionary committees from any previous political or revolutionary movement."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi moved on to comment on the economic systems of the world and how the Green Book theses have surpassed any of those. He said: "The jamahiri order which depends on people's congresses and committees has no representation because all the people are present in these congresses. The people's committees do not issue anything because they are responsible for implementing the resolutions of the people's congresses under the supervision of the congresses."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi continued: "The democracy discussed in part one of the Green Book remains theoretical until part two of the Green Book is implemented and which concerns a solution for the economic problem. When the poor and the rich sit side by side in the people's congress a diversity exists between them which must be eliminated if equality is to be achieved in the basic people's congress. To achieve a true people's democracy, the economic problem must be solved. To do this, workers must be liberated from the slavery of earning wages by becoming partners instead of wage-earners, for, the producer consumes his own production.

"This will then eliminate the employer-class, and trade, hire and profit. The possession of the house moves to the occupier...The land is not the property of anyone because freedom is latent in need and happiness is latent in freedom...The car belongs to the driver... These dicta are not incorporated in present systems. Profit in trade and paying wages are all forms of robbery sanctioned by the law of exploitation which must be challenged by a revolution...

"Once the workers are aware of their exploitation they will revolt and destroy the powers of exploitation...

"The Jamahiri community has destroyed private shops and aspects of exploitation and replaced them by people's shops which operate at cost price. This way the people [word indistinct] themselves and leave no room for profit."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then spoke of the type of regime adopted by Arab and most Third World countries that consider themselves as being progressive. He said: "This regime is reformist yet contrived, because it is neither capitalist nor socialist, but of a transitional nature.... This formula cannot last, because he who wields authority, wealth and arms shall ultimately attain victory...

"In order to create the jamahiri society, the economic problem must be solved and the second part of the Green Book applied, freeing mankind of its needs and ending exploitation in all fields..."

On Arab unity, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The type of Arab unity we should espouse is the unity of the masses through which individuals can restore their crushed dignity and wield authority. The unity of the masses needs time so that these theses can percolate to the people. After this has been achieved, the masses shall no doubt reject all traditional forms of representation, government, employers and exploitation."

On the confessional situation in Lebanon, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The big mistake currently being perpetrated in Lebanon is that the political system has been subjugated to the social system... True, all sects, religions and clans should be respected. But the Lebanese people, regardless of their sects, should freely establish a political system that equitably realises the hopes of the people and which puts the interests of Lebanon over all other considerations... The current situation in Lebanon cannot be remedied by force of arms and through alliances. The sectarian problem cannot be solved by violence... the political situation can only be resolved by the Lebanese people..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on the university lecturers to expand their efforts in disseminating jamahiri culture so that the falseness of existing traditional societies and of democracy is exposed...

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the basic cause of current inequitable relations based on cruelty is the concept of profit. He said: "The jamajiri society consumes what it produces only and there is no place for profit..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also called on the Lebanese university lecturers to disseminate revolutionary awareness amongst the masses there so that force is eschewed and peace restored. Only after this is realised, he said, can the Lebanese masses confront the true enemy and the Palestinian resistance movement resist Israel.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the importance of implementing a cultural revolution in Lebanon and establishing revolutionary committees there. Education and Culture, he said, are effective weapons in society.

During the dialogue, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi discussed the issues of religion and nationalism. He called for ending cultural confusion by eradicating inherited culture and carrying a cultural revolution that will end exploitation and help understanding...

On the role of sexes, Colonel al-Quadhdhafi said the rights of women should be equal to those of men. Women, he added, should not be forced to carry out duties that are not commensurate with their nature...

On the problems of production, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the most important problem is that of incentive for increasing production... He said that world's economic establishments are all facing this problem. Yet he added "This problem has found a solution in the Jamahiri system: When the producer is transformed from a wage-earner to a partner in production in his own right, then this individual will have the inner motivation to increase production so that his share in the fruits of his labour grows larger..."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the importance of satisfying human needs: "These needs cannot be specified by others. Human needs change and develop from one generation to another..."

On methods of increasing production, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "This problem can be solved by creating the proper incentives for production. The factors involved in production are the individual, the machine and the raw material, and if anyone of these factors is withdrawn, then the industrial process comes to a standstill. All these factors are of equal importance to production..."

On the problem of distribution, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Jamahiri society has found a solution to this problem as enunciated in the dictum "Only he who produces, consumes."

AL-'UBAYDI TO ATTEND TUNIS ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD121010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Feb (JANA) -- The Arab League Council will hold an emergency meeting in Tunis this afternoon. 'Abd Al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the popular committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison, will attend this meeting.

ARRESTS FOLLOW SUDAN 'RULER' BARRACKS VISIT

LD112112 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] An urgent news item datelined Khartoum says widescale arrests were made before noon today at Umm Durman barracks. Those arrested included a large number of officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers. The arrest campaign was carried out at this barracks following a highly guarded visit by the ruler of Sudan.

It was learned that the ruler of Sudan intended to give a speech during his visit. However, he decided at the last minute not to do that. The meeting was dispersed in minutes and the ruler of Sudan returned to his palace. No details of the incident are available yet.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING WITH NICARAGUA SIGNED

LD111950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JANA) -- The minutes of the first meeting of the Arab Libyan-Nicaraguan joint committee for economic, technical and agricultural cooperation, which ended its meetings in Tripoli, were signed this morning. They were signed by brother Mohammad Abu al-Qasim az-Ziwayy, secretary of justice; and by Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Nicaraguan Sandinista Front and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

An agreement was also signed to establish a Libyan-Nicaraguan holding company which will start its work soon.

Wheelock Departs

LD111952 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1741 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JANA) -- Jaime Wheelock, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform of Nicaragua, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli at noon today following his attendance at the first meeting of the Arab Libyan-Nicaraguan joint committee for economic, technical and social cooperation.

Jaime Wheelock expressed his pride at visiting the jamahiriyah and his meeting with the brother leader, saying: "We have made important steps in consolidating relations between the two revolutions and my visit to the jamahiriyah comes within the framework of consolidating these relations in political and economic spheres and in confronting imperialism and strengthening our revolution." He noted that this visit gave him the chance to see at close quarters the extent to which the al-Fatah Revolution has gone in economic and political development and in liberating man.

Jaime Wheelock hailed the firm stances of the al-Fatah Revolution which is based on the third international theory and its fundamental solutions for man's political, economic and social problems.

The Nicaraguan agriculture minister spoke of the agricultural projects visited during his stay in the jamahiriyah: "What we have seen of the agricultural projects will increase our experience along the march of agricultural development in Nicaragua."

JABIR MEETS, HOSTS GUINEAN DEFENSE MINISTER

NC110843 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Armed Forces Commander in Chief Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir met in Tripoli last night with Lt Gen Lansane Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and people's army minister in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Lieutenant General Diane last night laid a wreath at the martyrs' monument. He also visited the air defense forces command where he was briefed on the establishment and duties of the Libyan Arab air defense force.

Armed Forces Commander in Chief Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, last night, hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Lt Gen Lansane Diane. It was attended by the accompanying delegation and some officers of the armed forces.

GHANA

EDUCATION SECRETARY CALLS FOR 'RESTRUCTURING'

AB112250 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Measures are being taken for the restructuring of the educational system to be relevant to the needs and aspirations of the nation. This new system is expected to dissipate the (?seeds) of discontent from the youth and give them the type of information and skills of the people.

These were made known by Ama Atta Aidoo, Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for education, in a nationwide radio and television broadcast this evening on student agitation in schools. She said there is the need to move toward a fuller notion of ecucation that has privilege for few but as a facility for all.

Miss Ama Atta Aidoo deplored the attitude of wanton destruction of school property during student agitation, noting that at this time of the revolution, the people should not clip their wings by engaging in destructive activities. She said any such acts will be considered as a criminal offense. She directed that there should not be irregular closure of schools. Heads of schools and institutions should communicate their needs to the director general of the Ghana education service. This is because dismissals and suspensions in relation to the current student agitation is sensitive.

RAWLINGS: PNDC PLANS ASSAULT ON PROBLEMS

AB111913 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, says the council is planning a major assault on the country's social and economic problems and will soon make a major policy statement on concrete measures.

In an interview published in a Calabar newspaper -- the NIGERIAN (?CALL) -- Flight Lieutenant Rawlings aaid the council is contemplating short, medium and long-term measures to solve the immense social and economic problems facing the country. He hinted that the main phases of the economic plan will be a shift from the present emphasis on distribution to production. He made it clear that the revolution will not tolerate a situation of marginal production with intense distribution and retailing.

He announced plans to involve other categories of youth like the urban unemployed and under-employed rural dwellers in agricultural projects to be launched soon. The chairman also discussed that a vehicle reclamation and repair unit has been set up to tap the creative talents of the country's ingenious fitters, welders, autoelectricians and vulganizers. He said the PNDC is working for the total mobilization of the youth but the inertia and apathy which has been induced by proceeding regimes must be removed first.

On the political scene, he repeated that the council does not intend to hand over to civilians in terms understood and advanced by the few privileged social groups and their ideological and political representatives. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said what the revolutionary regime wants to do is to allow the hitherto oppressed and exploited people to form mass organizations which will democratically elect delegates to a constituent assembly of the popular masses. This assembly will then draw up a people's constitution which will serve the people's interest and, from this point onward, the history of Ghana will be determined by the people themselves. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed that the present regime is nothing but a transitional one.

PNDC APPOINTS ECONOMIC REVIEW COMMITTEE

AB112059 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] In its efforts to redeem the country from the present economic mess, the Provisional National Defense Council has formed a national economic review committee. The immediate task of the committee is to assess the desperate state of the economy as of 31 December 1981. The committee, as a matter of urgency, will review the 1981-1982 budget with a view to eliminating the budget deficit and reducing inflation. The committee will also advise the council on the government's current internal as well as external financial liabilities.

PNDC'S BOADI WARNS SMUGGLERS WILL BE SHOT

AB081436 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council, Wo J. Boadi, has warned that any member of the people's army, police, border guards and civilian who is caught smuggling will be shot. Addressing an emergency rally at Kejetia in Kumasi, he said an example will be made soon.

He said at the beginning of any revolution, it is very hard for everybody but eventually all will enjoy. Those who do not want to make sacrifices are enemies of the revolution and they will not survive, he said. Wo J. Boadi advised all Ghanaians who eat four meals a day to cut it to two daily. He announced that there would soon be a law giving backing to the people's defense committees.

Wo J. Boadi urged all traders in the country to further reduce the prices of the wares because they have cheated the people for too long. He announced that the sale of the 15 specified commodities has now been restricted to the Ghana National Trading Corporation and selected commercial houses. Any trader who sells any of the items will be severely dealt with. Any commercial manager who also diverts goods will face the consequences.

Wo J. Boadi asked chiefs and landowners to release land to those willing to farm free of charge. If they refuse, their lands will be confiscated.

DEFENSE COUNCIL APPOINTS HEALTH SECRETARY

AB112057 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council has appointed Lt Col I.O. Twum-Ampofoh (retired) as the secretary for health.

ABSENT OFFICIALS ORDERED TO VACATE HOUSING

AB091415 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] An official statement issued in Accra today says all government officials who have not reported for duty since 31 December last year should consider themselves as having vacated their posts as from 1 January this year and all those who are occupying government bungalows and were asked to quit by 1 January this year but are still occupying them should vacate them by Friday, 12 February. The order also affects those who are occupying flats at the State House.

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER, OTHERS RELEASED

AB112227 Accra Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Fifteen more persons have been released from protective custody on the grounds of old age and ill health. They include Mr F.A. Buah, former minister of education, and Prof E.D.T. Engmann, Mr Baah Mintah and Mr Gyebi Ofosu, all former members of Parliament.

The others are former People's National Party activists.

12 ALIENS ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY

AB111931 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Twelve aliens, including two students, were arrested at Darkoman in Accra today for allegedly printing cedi currency notes and possessing equipment believed to be part of the money printing machine. An amount of money in 50, 20 and 2-cedi denominations, totally 62,200 cedis, and three cars were also seized in the operation. Three men believed to be leaders of the money printing syydicates are on the run.

According to the chairman of the Darkoman people's defense committee, Mr Richard Coker, acting upon a tipoff, defense committee members entered a house in the evening. They challenged one Hadjia Abubakari, who was believed to be keeping the printing machine. But at that moment, one of the suspects now on the run jumped over a wall with a parcel under his armpit. He was chased but escaped under the cover of a blackout which hit Darkoman at that moment. The defense committee members immediately approached the Darkoman chief, Nii Okine, who sought the assistance of the military to effect the arrest.

During a search by the soldiers the machine was discovered wrapped in (?polythene) and hidden in a hole in the kitchen. According to those arrested, the counterfeit currency is sent to Cow Lane, a notorious currency black market center in Accra.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT 10 FEB

AB101153 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Niamey, 10 Feb (AFP) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid met for 35 minutes on Tuesday afternoon with Niger President Col Seyni Kountche during a stopover in Niamey.

The Algerian president, returning to Algiers from Nairobi where he attended the minisummit on the Western Sahara at the invitation of Kenyan head of state Daniel arap Moi, expressed to the press the hope that the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara would find solutions to the conflict that are consonant with the resolutions of the 18th summit of the pan-African organization.

Expressing satisfaction with the cordial relations between Niger and Algeria, President Bendjedid said he felt the recent demarcation of the common border between the two countries is an example to Africa. This action, which results from a common political will, shows how two neighboring countries can defuse the timebombs left behind by the colonialists in Africa and in the world, he stressed.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES IRANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

AB051841 Lagos NAN in English 1742 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 5 Feb (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari today in Lagos urged Iran and Iraq to find a peaceful end of the current war between them. The president made the call when he received an Iranian Government delegation, led by that country's special envoy, Mr Hojjat ol-Eslam.

President Shagari said that the war between the two countries was complicating the situation in the Middle East and causing further disunity among Arab nations. On southern Africa, President Shagari commended Iran's support for the liberation struggle which he said demonstrated its commitment to non-aligned and solidarity with oppressed people. President Shagari called for closer co-operation between Iran and Nigeria as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In his speech Hojjat ol-Eslam praised Nigeria's role in Africa and the Third World and expressed his country's desire to improve relations with Nigeria.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN 13 MINISTERS, AMBASSADOR

AB041942 Lagos NAN in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 4 Feb (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari warned today in Lagos that henceforth he would not disregard complains against any minister. The president gave this warning at the swearing-in ceremony of 13 new ministers and one ambassador at the State House, Ribadu Road:

"There would be strict discipline to serve as a good example for others", President Shagari stressed. He reminded both the new and old ministers that their appointments were political and involved risks and that any minister should be prepared for anything at any time. He stated that where the services of any minister were no longer required, such a minister should be prepared to go.

The president said that 1982 was the year of results and the swearing-in ceremony was an occasion for action and not words. He said that it was incumbent on the ministers to work and produce results.

The president reminded them that their position carried great expectations of probity, dedication to set goals, unalloyed loyalty to the administration and fatherland. "The public and private life of the minister is constantly under observation both by well wishers and by detractors", he added.

The president said that the ministers would assume duty on 16 Feb. Those sworn-in include Mr Mark Okoye, (Anambra), Alhaji Bello Kirfi, (Bauchi), Mr Audosogbeh and Mrs Elizabeth Ivase, (Benue). Others are Mr Ibrahim Buno, (Borno), Dr Udoh Okon, (Cross River), [words indistinct] Chief Yomi Akintola, (Oyo), Alhaji Buba Ahmed, (Plateau) [words indistinct]. Also today Mr Uevaristus Egbake Uuyg was sworn-in as ambassador.

NEW NIGERIAN: OAU CAJOLED BY MOROCCAN THREATS

AB101201 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The NEW NIGERIAN writes on Morocco's intransigence which, it says, has consistently hampered moves for a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara.

The latest action, says the paper, was displayed by King Hassan II of Morocco at Nairobi, Kenya, at the OAU heads of state unity committee, that his government will not negotiate with the Polisario nationalists. It wonders why the OAU allows itself to be cajoled by Morocco's threat of withdrawal of its membership whenever the organization is about to declare an equivocal stand on the issue.

The NEW NIGERIAN urges countries that are yet to recognize the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to do so, while it advises King Hassan II to realize that no set of people can be denied their right to self-determination.

'ALLIANCE' PARTIES URGED TO FORM NEW PARTY

AB041103 Lagos NAN in English 1040 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Onitsha, Anambra State, 4 Feb (NAN) -- The minister of state for industry, Dr Ishmael Igbani, has called on the parties wanting to come together to go beyond their proposed alliance and form a political party.

In an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA in Onitsha on Tuesday, Dr Igbani said that it was only through such a move that it would be confirmed that the parties -- the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party], and factions of the GNPP [Great Nigeria People's Party] and the PRP [People's Redemption Party] -- had something in common. Dr Igbani, who is currently on one-week tour of Anambra, said that it was an assumption for the parties to say that they were in control of 12 states, instead of claiming the loyalty of 12 state governors. The minister said that he was opposed to the emergence of only two parties in the country, adding that the formation of many parties would cater for the diversified interests of most Nigerians.

PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN PLATEAU STATE

AB111725 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Public meetings including political rallies and processions in Plateau State have been banned with immediate effect. The police statement in Joss explained that the ban was in view of the security situation in the area. It added that the ban would be lifted as soon as the situation improved and appealed to the public for cooperation.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

AB051850 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1638 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 5 Feb (ANGOP) -- The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and the GDR recently signed in the Sao Tome capital an agreement on the development of economic cooperation through 1985.

The agreement was signed by the Sao Tome minister of construction, housing transport and communications, Oscar Aguiar Sacramentoe Soussa, and by the vice chairman of the GDR State Committee for Planning, Dieter Albrecht, who is on a working visit.

Under the agreement, the GDR will support the development of agriculture in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and will supply machinery and equipment as well as consumer goods.

Meanwhile, the GDR official was received by the Sao Tome head of state, Manuel Pinto da Costa, who underscored the strong ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and between the two countries, while stressing the need to strengthen relations for the welfare of their two peoples.

ANGOLA

SOUTHERN AFRICAN ENERGY EXPERTS MEET IN LUANDA

AB111953 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 11 Feb (ANGOP) -- Experts from six southern African countries, including Angola, began this morning in Luanda, a preliminary meeting to the ministerial conference scheduled to take place here next week which will decide on the establishment of an energy committee within the framework of the conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Experts from Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi as well as observers from SWAPO and South Africa's ANC are going to study, for 2 days, questions relating to defining an energy policy for southern Africa as well as the method of preparing of regional projects to be submitted to the SADCC ministers and to international financing bodies. The SADCC comprises nine countries of southern Africa, three of whom are absent from this meeting, namely Swaziland, Lesotho and Tanzania. The conference, which was established in Lusaka in April 1978, hopes to implement projects of regional interest with external financial aid.

In Maputo, a transport and communications committee is already in operation, coordinated by the People's Republic of Mozambique. The People's Republic of Angola in turn was entrusted in Lusaka with the task of coordinating activities to establish a policy of energy conservation and security.

With the assistance of Belgian consultants, the basic documents on this item were prepared and transmitted to the last ministerial conference held in Mbabane, Swaziland, in June 1981, where it was decided that Angola should convene a meeting of experts to define a common stand for the nine SADCC countries to be presented to the UN conference in Nairobi on new and renewable sources of energy (August 1981). The delay in collecting statistical data on the energy situation in each of the SADCC member states, however, has so far made it impossible for any significant steps to be taken for the formulation of an energy policy for the nine southern African countries. Thus, in the meantime, there are no concrete projects to be implemented within the SADCC framework, even though such projects should be presented by this November so that a meeting of donor countries, which is to be held in Lesotho, can evaluate them.

The main question at this time is the setting up of an energy committee so that some headway can be made with possible regional projects, based on the previous formulation of an energy conservation and security policy. This policy will be formulated on the basis of data supplied by the various members on the potentialities of their hydroelectric fuel and mineral resources and for possible applications of new and renewable sources of energy.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES ZAMBIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

AB111100 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Luanda, 11 Feb (ANGOP) -- The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on Tuesday evening received Elijah Mudenda, a Zambian special envoy who delivered a message from President Kenneth Kaunda. Present at the audience were Afonso van Dunen Binda, secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for foreign relations. The Zambian special envoy arrived in Luanda on Monday.